

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1920

VOL. XII, NO. 181

GREEK MANDATE OVER ARMENIANS UNDER DISCUSSION

Belief in Washington Is That It
Will Not Be Difficult to
Make the Arrangements if
Greece Really Desires Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The proposal that Greece receive a
mandate over Armenia is being given
careful consideration by officials here.
The fact that the United States Con-
gress has refused to accept the respon-
sibility of a mandate over the Ar-
menian people, despite the President's
request that it be authorized, leaves the
United States without any specific
right to a voice in the future of that
country. As none of the western Eu-
ropean nations is willing to undertake
the responsibility, it is believed that
Greece will find no difficulty in ob-
taining the mandate if she really wants
it.

At the same time, the fact that
Greece is involved in many phases of
the Turkish problem makes the Ar-
menian question a sensitive matter
for her to handle. The possibility of a
war between Greece and Turkey
would always be present. It is pointed
out, but, on the other hand, similar
threats of war might be expected if
the mandate went to another European
nation. One of the reasons urged for
the United States taking the mandate
was that this country was too remote
to be embroiled in such political af-
fairs as might affect countries with
intimate interests in the neighborhood
of Turkey and Armenia.

Another objection urged against a
mandate for Greece in some quarters
is that she might, in taking the man-
date, be prompted to extend the
sphere of her already large under-
takings in Asia Minor.

It was learned yesterday that Presi-
dent Wilson was giving attention to
his task of defining the boundaries of
Armenia. He has been furnished with
numerous maps and much data on the
subject and has under consideration
the appointment of special aids to as-
sist him in establishing the limits of
the territory to be controlled by the
new Armenian Government.

In Washington diplomatic quarters
the dispatch of war vessels and troops
to the Near East is held to indicate
that the Allies are preparing to as-
sume a more forceful attitude than
heretofore in enforcing the terms of
the Turkish peace treaty. This, it is
said, is emphasized by the visit of the
Greek Premier to London and the mili-
tary conferences that have taken place
on the reported proposal of Greece
to use Greek forces in repressing the
activities of the Turkish Nationalists
under Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

French Course Denounced

Imperialistic Aims in Dealing With
Turks Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The Ar-
merican Committee for Armenian In-
dependence has just sent this mes-
sage to President Wilson:
"A few days ago reports were re-
ceived from American sources that
the Armenians at Aintab, Cilicia,
known as Armenia Minor, had van-
quished the forces of Mustafa Kemal
by manufacturing their own cannon,
guns and ammunition. Now the French
have signed an armistice with Mus-
tapha Kemal, and the French com-
mander-in-chief, according to a cable-
gram received today, has ordered the
Armenian defenders to evacuate Aintab
and surrender it to the Kemalists
forces."

"In view of France sacrificing the
Armenians to her imperialist and finan-
cial aims by a dastardly treaty with
Mustapha Kemal's nationalist forces,
which were organized in order to
frustrate the peace treaty to be im-
posed on Turkey and to return Turkey
to the status quo ante bellum, must
not America, whose heroic soldiers
sacrificed at Chateau Thierry and
the Argonne saved France from ar-
rogant Prussian militarism, exert her
moral influence to prevent any Near
Eastern settlement that would return
to the Turks parts of Armenia Major
or of Armenia Cilicia, and, further,
to restrain the French from inter-
fering with the Armenians in their
plans for self defense?"

American or British Rule Desired

Dissatisfaction with the French ad-
ministration of Syria has developed
sentiment for an American or British
mandate over the country that is fully
as strong as that which resulted in
the Armenian appeal for United States
help, according to a statement made
by Miss Louise R. Sherman of New-
ton, Massachusetts, to Near East Relief
officials here on her return after 18
months service overseas. So aroused
over present conditions are the natives
in the Tripoli district, where Miss
Sherman had charge of three relief
orphanages, that they have applied
the epithet, "Turks with hats," to
French authorities.

Though sentiment is stronger for
American intervention, Miss Sherman
says that a British mandate also would
be acceptable to the Moslems among
the population. She attributes this
feeling to the fact that the British
have allowed Moslems in their sub-

ject territories elsewhere to take part
in politics.

The high taxation that marked the
Turkish rule is still in force under
the new administration, Miss Sherman
said, and though the French have
built some roads and carried out
other similar improvements the people
are dissatisfied. Fishermen cannot
sell their catch without paying
tax she added.

Pressing Need for Food

Scarcity of food and prices are at-
tributed to conditions of government
by Miss Sherman. Though she told
of persecutions that followed the ar-
rival of the French last year, she
declared that the massacres that had
upset other sections of the Near East
had not troubled workers in the Tri-
poli area. She quoted an instance of
where only the governor remains
alive out of a village of 115 inhabi-
tants.

Need for food, according to Miss
Sherman, is still pressing. During
the British occupation relief workers
were able to buy supplies from the
army stores, she said. This opportu-
nity passed with the coming of the
new régime.
Miss Sherman, who sailed from the
United States a year ago last Febru-
ary, spent almost the entire time in
Tripoli. Under her care were about
300 orphans. In some cases, she said,
the children were admitted to the Near
East asylums after their homes had
been demolished piece by piece to keep
the household alive, the meager furni-
ture being sold for food and the build-
ing burned for fuel.

NEW COALITION TO END GERMAN CRISIS

President of National Assembly
Is to Form Cabinet to Hold
Office Provisionally Until
After the Spa Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—
Though it has not yet taken its final
form, the solution of the German po-
litical crisis has been nearly achieved
after nearly a fortnight's efforts. What
is emerging is a new coalition govern-
ment, composed of three parties, the
Center, the Democrats, and the Ger-
man People's Party, with its leader,
Constantine Fehrenbach, President of
the National Assembly, as Chancellor.
Of course this is regarded by every-
body, including the parties to the bar-
gain themselves, as only a makeshift,
and little more than a last resource
for putting an end to a situation which
was rapidly becoming impossible.

There is no question of the govern-
ment having a majority, as the three
parties only have together 175 mem-
bers in the Reichstag as against 260
delegates belonging to the Nationalist
Majority and Independent Socialist
parties. It is understood, however,
that the Majority Socialists and also
the Nationalists have given a pledge
not to vote against the government on
condition that the latter regards itself
as only a provisional one, the real
purpose of which is to carry on over
the forthcoming Spa conference.

The Democrats secured as a con-
dition the alliance that the People's
Party pledge adherence to the Weimar
constitution and refrain from any
monarchistic agitation. Independent
Socialist organs condemn the whole
arrangement as reactionary, describ-
ing it as the government of Stresemann
and Stinnes. The latter is the man
behind the scenes in the success
of the People's Party, which repre-
sents the great industrial interests.

QUIET IN ALBANIA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Monday)—The "Tri-
buna" states that all is quiet in Valona,
Albania. An Italian aeroplane fell
into the insurgents' lines and the air-
men were made prisoners.

CENTRAL AMERICA FEDERATION PLANS

Twenty-Year Hopes for Unifica-
tion of Various Republics Said
to Be Ended With Changes
in Guatemala and Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The re-
moval of Manuel Estrada Cabrera as
President of Guatemala and the rise to
power of Alvaro Obregón in Mexico,
put an end to the 20-year hopes for a
federation of all the Central American
republics, in the opinion of prominent
Guatemaltecos and Mexicans, re-
cently arriving in New Orleans.

One of these men is Dr. Felipe M.
Arriaga, who, in addition to having
practiced in Guatemala City for more
than 20 years, also was Minister of
Education for four years in the Cab-
inet of Cabrera, prior to the European
war. Dr. Arriaga is now one of the
subsecretaries of education in the
Cabinet of Carlos Herrera, President
ad interim of Guatemala, and is in the
United States studying trades schools
and their methods with a view to their
introduction by the Guatemalan Gov-
ernment, aided by private capital.

"Contrary to general belief in for-
eign countries," said Dr. Arriaga,
"there was little international interest
in the proposed union of Central
America, among the republics of that
part of the world, outside of Guate-
mala. The idea originated in the pow-
erful, fertile brain of President Cab-
rera, and it met with a sort of apathetic
consent among the diplomats
and presidents, as well as in the
houses of congress and among the
masses of the people of these coun-
tries. For a time El Salvador stood
strongly with Mr. Cabrera on this
subject, largely because that country
was under heavy German influence and
these German agents sought to in-
spire the doctrine of Central America
for Central Americans," so as, if pos-
sible, to cloak their own activities
against the United States and her as-
sociates in the war. But even El Sal-
vador did not long show any active
interest either for or against the pro-
posed federation of Central America.

Revival Is Not Expected

"Now that Cabrera has been elimi-
nated from Central American politics,
it appears that the idea of the federation
likewise has been removed, and
it is doubtful, in the opinion even of
its former supporters in Guatemala, if
it ever will be revived. Each one of
the Central American states has its
own internal problems, in the main
differing from those of each and every
other one of the little republics, and
they could not see how they would be
aided in solving these problems by
union under one government, which
might be controlled for four years by
Guatemaltecos, four years by Costa-
ricenses, four years by Salvadoreños,
and so on, each national faction, nat-
urally, endeavoring to operate the
whole federation for the benefit of
the people of its own nation. Then, too,
few of the diplomats and government
representatives, other than Cabrera,
were able to see how the federation
would benefit the republics interna-
tionally, especially when both Mexico
on the north, and the South Ameri-
can republics to the south, including
both Ecuador and Brazil, were opposed
to the idea of the federation. Such
was the strength of character of
Cabrera, however, and so general the
political fear in which he was held
throughout Central America, that he
was able to get consent, at least, to his
project from the other governments
adjacent to his. Now that he is gone,
the proposed federation seems already
to have fallen flat from sheer inanition."

Reason for the failure of the Cen-
tral American federation idea is found
along slightly different lines by
Arturo Berlanga, one of the govern-
ment purchasing agents for the Na-
tional Railways of Mexico, who is in

New Orleans in connection with the pur-
chases of rolling stock for the re-
habilitation of the national lines.
While Mr. Berlanga, like Dr. Arriaga,
gives Cabrera credit for initiating and
upholding the idea of the Central
American federation, he believes its
downfall is due, in large part at least,
to the setting up of a new government
in Mexico.

Carranza Was in Favor

"President Venustiano Carranza
was in favor of the Central American
federation," said Mr. Berlanga, "and
it flourished while he was in control
of Mexico, largely because he was op-
posed to the hand of the United States
in any part of Latin-America, and he
saw an opportunity eventually to seize
the balance of power in this federa-
tion for Mexico. When the then
President Cabrera, of Guatemala,
however, saw through this plan of the
Mexican Government, he turned
against President Carranza and gave
valuable aid to the revolutionary
enemies of the Carranza government.
From the first, however, the new gov-
ernment of Obregón, Elias Calles,
Alvarado and Provisional President de
la Huerta has been opposed to the
federation idea in Central America,
believing, first that it militated against
the friendship of the United States,
and the investment of American
capital in those countries, having a
reflex effect along the same lines on
southern Mexico, and second, that it
would invalidate the leadership which
Mexico always has sought to main-
tain among the countries of Latin-
America as far south as the equator."

"In fact, one of the first acts of
Provisional President de la Huerta,
when he took office in Mexico City
was to reply unfavorably to a propo-
sition put before the Mexican Gov-
ernment, asking the moral aid and
the diplomatic support of Mexico in
putting over this federation."

MR. COLBY TAKES PRESIDENT'S VIEW

Secretary of State, Leaving for
Party Convention, Favors the
League of Nations and Peace
Treaty Minus Reservations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of
State, before leaving for New York
last evening, thence to go to San Fran-
cisco as a delegate from the District
of Columbia to the Democratic con-
vention, gave his views on the Treaty
and the League of Nations, these be-
ing entirely sympathetic with the
opinions held by President Wilson. It
is expected there will be an effort to
incorporate an endorsement of these
views in the Democratic platform, but
it will not be accomplished without
strong opposition.

James A. Reed, Senator from Mis-
souri, over whose admission there is
a contest, will doubtless lead the op-
position, if he is seated. There are
others who oppose making the League
a conspicuous feature of the platform.
A general endorsement of the Adminis-
tration, it is felt, would be all that is
necessary, and far safer.
The convention is going to meet in
a serious and amiable temper to dis-
cuss matters of the highest moment,"
Mr. Colby stated yesterday.

Appeal to Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The fact
that the executive council of the De-
mocratic National Committee is made up
of 17 men and 17 women and the fact
that there is an associated Demo-
cratic national committeewoman as
well as a committeeman in every state
of the union, must show women what
excellent opportunities the Demo-
cratic Party offers them to take an
active part in the political affairs of
the country, according to Mrs. Francis
A. Shinn of the executive board of the
woman's bureau of the Democratic
National Committee.

DANISH EXPEDITION FOR GREENLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)
—The Danish explorer, Lange Koch,
will set out for Greenland on July 5,
this being the two hundredth anniver-
sary of Denmark's colonization of
Greenland, and will attempt to reach
North Point, thus completing the Dan-
ish exploration of North Greenland.
The explorer hopes to reach Ing-
lefield Gulf by motorship and will en-
deavor to establish a depot during Au-
gust or September some 250 miles to
the northeast. The expedition is ex-
pected to last about two years.

PREMIER'S OFFER REFUSED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Monday)—Mr. De
Ambris, Capt. Gabriel D'Annunzio's
secretary, has called upon John Gio-
litti, the new Italian Premier, and
declared that Captain D'Annunzio
would not accept the proposal to ex-
change his troops because, in the
event of a crisis, he would have abso-
lutely no guarantee.

HARMONY SOUGHT BY THE DEMOCRATS

Leaders Aim to Eliminate or to
Mitigate Any Elements That
Might Cause Discord in Com-
mittees or in the Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—
Democratic chieftains in charge of the
arrangements preliminary to the call-
ing to order of the national conven-
tion are bending every effort to the
elimination of, or at least to the miti-
gation as much as possible of ele-
ments that might precipitate a clash
or cause disharmony in the framing of
the Democratic platform, or later on
in the convention hall.

One of the important preliminary
fights centers round the question as to
whether or not the powers that be,
operating through the national com-
mittee and the committee on creden-
tials, will be able to prevent Senator
James A. Reed of Missouri, the ir-
reconcilable opponent of the League
of Nations and the most uncompromis-
ing opponent of the Wilson policy,
from securing a seat in the conven-
tion as a delegate from the fifth dis-
trict of Missouri.

The indications are that the friends
of President Wilson who are trying to
keep the "unbossed" convention in
accord with the policies of the White
House have no strict rule to govern
the case. Custom varies and in the
final analysis the matter will be de-
cided by the "disposition" of the con-
trolling committees.

Because of his position on the
League of Nations, there is consider-
able apprehension that William Jen-
nings Bryan, former Secretary of
State, may cause trouble, in case of a
demand for a sweeping endorsement of
the President's stand on the Treaty
issue.

Mr. Bryan has repeatedly, since the
Jackson Day dinner, declared that the
party cannot go before the country
with a demand for an endorsement of
Article X of the League covenant. He
is to be a member of the committee on
resolutions, as is also Senator David
I. Walsh of Massachusetts, who in the
final stages of the League fight tended
to line up with the "irreconcilable"
element.

There are indications that the op-
ponents of a sweeping endorsement of
the President's stand may file a
minority report which would auto-
matically carry the fight to the floor
of the convention.

Dry Look to San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—For a
satisfactory enforcement plank, which
the Anti-Saloon League sought in vain
to get from the Republican national
convention, it is now turning its at-
tention to the Democratic convention.
The league will be represented at the
Democratic convention by a number
of state superintendents and other of-
ficials who will support William Jen-
nings Bryan in his efforts to get a
dry plank into the Democratic plat-
form.

Loyal Coalitionists' Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—That the
Democratic platform is going to carry
an "Americanization plank which is
likely to make a number of our citi-
zens sit up and take very serious no-
tice," is asserted by Randolph W.
Smith of the Loyal Coalition, who,
with Demarest Lloyd, president of
that organization, is going to the Dem-
ocratic national convention in San
Francisco. Mr. Smith declared that
the object of the trip is to defeat, if
possible, the nomination of James M.
Cox and Edward I. Edwards, as men
who are "avowedly Sinn Fein."

POLES REPORTED TO BE ADVANCING

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)
—The special correspondent of the
"Berlingske Tidende" at Warsaw
states on Sunday that the Bolshevik
offensive has apparently been stopped.
The general staff reports that the Po-
lish troops are advancing steadily, and
that severe fighting is taking place
between Tetran and Propiet. On
Saturday the Poles were retreating
and had been forced over the Irel
River, and the Red Army crossed the
River Bug, approaching Bratzlau.
Fighting is in progress along the
whole Crimean front.

Polish Political Changes

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)
—The special correspondent of the
"Berlingske Tidende" at Warsaw
telegraphs that the leader of the Na-
tional Liberal and Labor Party, Mr.
Preiski, has been charged with the
formation of a new Cabinet, in which
the Conservatives and middle parties
will also probably be represented. The
former Foreign Minister, Prince La-
pietra, has been appointed Minister in
London.

International Clearing House

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)
—The International Clearing House
Limited has been formed here with
a capital of 2,000,000 crowns, the share-
holders being principally Danish and
British. The clearing house has re-
ceived from "Centralosyuz" Russian
bank notes 4,000,000 crowns in gold,
which have been deposited in the Dan-
ish National Bank.

MR. WATT EXPLAINS WHY HE RESIGNED

Former Australian Finance Min-
ister Declares Prime Minister
Made His Position as Plen-
ipotentiary Quite Untenable

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—The
resignation of W. A. Watt, Treasurer
of the Australian Commonwealth and
federation delegate to the Finance
Conference, has aroused considerable
embarrassment to the Federal Govern-
ment, the representative of The Chris-
tian Science Monitor was informed in
authoritative Australian quarters on
Saturday. Mr. Watt's resignation was
announced at a critical period in the
financial negotiations, and it was
feared that Australia might not be
represented at the forthcoming finan-
cial conference in Belgium.

It will be remembered that, owing to
personal differences, Australia was
not represented at the first Imperial
War Conference. As a possible solu-
tion of the impasse, the representative
of The Christian Science Monitor is
informed, it is not unlikely that the
Federal Government may nominate as
its representative J. R. Collins, who
is Secretary of the Treasury, and ac-
companied Mr. Watt on his mission
here.

In a statement which Mr. Watt has
issued to the press, William Morris
Hughes, the Prime Minister, is said to
have acted independently in negotiat-
ing by cable with the imperial au-
thorities on matters directly concern-
ing Mr. Watt's mission. This will
weaken Mr. Hughes' position in the
Commonwealth, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor is in-
formed, as Mr. Watt left Australia
with plenipotentiary powers, and com-
plains that his position has been made
untenable by the direct action of Mr.
Hughes, leaving him no alternative
but to tender his resignation.

ALLIED CONFERENCE AT BOULOGNE OPENS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
FOLKESTONE, England (Monday)—
Alexander Millerand, the French Pre-
mier, and Mr. Lloyd George cross
the English Channel on the steamer
Maid of Orleans, along with Eleu-
therios Venizelos, Premier of Greece,
Earl Curzon, J. Austen Chamberlain,
Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Sir
Henry Wilson and others on Monday
morning from Folkestone to Boulogne
for today's conference at Wimereux
near Boulogne.

An official communiqué issued, giv-
ing some of the results of the Lympe
conference, shows that the French
and British Premiers are at one re-
garding the acceleration of the dis-
armament of Germany, and it appears
that Mr. Venizelos' proposals regard-
ing Turkey, although not mentioned
in the communiqué, have been con-
sidered favorable in spite of objec-
tions by Marshal Foch and Sir Henry
Wilson.

HYTHE, England (Sunday)—The
official communication issued this
evening says:

"The conference this afternoon was
occupied with various questions, in-
cluding that of reparations. Further
discussions were reserved for the
meeting at Boulogne tomorrow."

DISTURBED STATE OF IRELAND STILL CAUSES CONCERN

Prolonged Riots Between Rival
Factions in Ulster—Labor
Leader Declares Settlement
Will Come Through Labor

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—The
disturbed condition of Ireland still
continues to give concern. Serious
conflicts between Sinn Fein and Ul-
ster Unionists occurred in Derry dur-
ing the whole of Friday night until
Saturday morning and were renewed
again on Saturday night and also on
Monday morning, resulting in five peo-
ple being killed and many seriously
wounded.

Mail cars are still being held up
and official letters and those contain-
ing money abstracted from the mails.
Attacks on police and police bar-
racks still continue, the Sinn Feiners
justifying these attacks by considering
the Irish members of the Royal Irish
Constabulary as traitors to their coun-
try, while they look upon British sol-
diers as merely carrying out orders.
Mr. Lloyd George took a very strong
attitude with the deputation of Irish
and English members of the National
Union of Railwaymen on Friday at
Downing Street and J. H. Thomas,
Secretary of the union, made a strong
appeal to the Irish and English trade
unionists at Scarborough on Sunday.
Dublin Castle has issued an official
return of the outrages attributed to
the Sinn Fein movement from January
1, 1919, to April 30, 1920.

Street-Fighting Scenes

The street fighting of the last few
days in Derry assumed a violent char-
acter on Friday night, the representa-
tive of The Christian Science Monitor
learns, the battle raging from 10 p. m.
till 8 a. m. on Saturday morning and
breaking out again on Saturday night.
The scene of conflict on Friday was the
Waterside district, where Unionists,
mostly former soldiers, and the Na-
tionalists came into conflict and freely
indulged in revolver firing and stone
throwing.

The representative of The Christian
Science Monitor is informed that the
Unionists were the aggressors in this
case, using rifles, whereby several
people were wounded, but such is the
confusion prevailing in the city that
exact particulars are hard to obtain.
Rival parties held up passers-by and
searched them for arms and threw the
city into a state of panic, while the
picket of military looked on, appar-
ently deeming it wiser not to inter-
fere, the police, of course, being help-
less against so many.

The streets of the city have been
converted into a species of "no-man's
land," where bullets from either side
fly indiscriminately.

On Saturday night a disturbance oc-
curred in Bishop's Gate, moving on to
the Diamond. Bands of Sinn Feiners
marched from Butcher Street, and the
Diamond remained the center of fight-
ing for over an hour, when the Union-
ists succeeded in driving back the Sinn
Feiners. So far as is known, five peo-
ple have been killed, namely, Edward
Price, James McVeigh, James Doherty,
Thomas McLaughlin and Thomas Far-
row, while many have been seriously
wounded.

In the renewed rioting on Monday
morning one man was mortally
wounded and two others seriously in-
jured. People are unable to go to
work and business is practically at a
standstill. The Ulster former service
men's association has pledged itself to
assist the government in restoring law
and order in Ulster, there being 3000
former-officers there ready to be called
upon if necessary.

The Premier's Firm Attitude

The Irish problem still continues to
make demands on the government
for solution. The Premier's straight-
talk to the Irish railwaymen at Down-
ing Street on Friday has now been
published, and he informed them that
the undertaking by their members in
Ireland, who only amount to 20,000,
would be of no value as they could
not bind the remainder of Ireland, nor
Sinn Fein, to abstain from further
crime, as the Irish Labor Party is
not a command of that particular ma-
chine. The only people who could
give a guarantee, he said, were not
represented at the meeting. The gov-
ernment must have a guarantee from
those whose hands are on the lever,
or "on the trigger" would be a better
word, he declared.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing said,
"Abraham Lincoln faced a 1,000,000
casualties and five years war rather
than acknowledge the independence
of the southern states." The govern-
ment is prepared, he said, to do the
same thing in opposing the setting
up of an independent Irish Republic;
but the government says to Ireland:
"We frankly invite you to partnership,
not partnership where we trample on
your nationality, but partnership
where we recognize it." The govern-
ment must be permitted to carry out
its elementary functions, which were
the protection of the civilian popula-
tion and protection of the government
agents.

J. H. Thomas made a strong appeal
to the Irish railwaymen at Scar-
borough on Sunday, when he said that
he had always felt that, if salvation
is to come to the Irish people and if

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society,
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all
countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$0.75; one month, \$0.25.
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance
for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of
October 2, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR JUNE 22, 1920

Business and Finance.....	Page 9	Across Arabia to Oasis of Khurma.....	6
Stock Market Quotations.....		Russia Is Lacking Raw Materials.....	7
Primary Cotton Goods Deadlock.....		Brilliant Function at Royal Academy.....	7
Equipment Needs of the Railroads.....		Merchant Marine Act Explained.....	8
Rope Buyers.....		Nicaragua Will Improve Schools.....	8
More Cotton Needs to Be Cultivated.....		Enforcement of Prohibition Law.....	8
Dividends.....		Illustrations—	
Cheese.....	Page 10	Old English Costumes.....	14
Editorials.....	Page 16	Gabrielle Réjane.....	14
President Wilson's Interview.....		"Look at Me" sur "Loin" by.....	14
The Aland Islands.....		Katherine Kimball.....	15
Why Canada Enters Diplomacy.....		Labor—	
Trucks and Transportation.....		What Organized Labor Demands.....	4
The College Commencement.....		Australia Plans a Labor Council.....	7
Editorial Notes.....		Music.....	Page 12
General News—		California Federation of Music Clubs.....	
Harmony Sought by the Democrats.....	1	Philadelphia Notes.....	
Greek Mandate Over Armenians Under Discussion.....	1	Special—	
Mr. Colby Takes President's View.....	1	A Bookman's Memories.....	3
Disturbed State of Ireland Still Causes Concern.....	1	The Traveler in Spain.....	3
New Coalition to End German Crisis.....	1	Two Queens and a General.....	3
Central American Federation Plans.....	1	Six Bells.....	3
Mr. Watt Explains Why He Resigned.....	1	Haymaking.....	3
Canadian Wheat Still Controlled.....	1	French Costumes in 18th Century.....	3
Japan Publishes Kiaochow Notes.....	2	Economic Effects of Prohibition.....	8
Nominee Confers With Committee.....	2	Theaters.....	Page 14
Credit Asked for Wool Producers.....	2	Réjane.....	
Coal Pool May Relieve Situation.....	4	London Opening: "The Yellow Cock- dubury".....	
Liberty Invaded, Says Mr. Hughes.....	4	Brooklyn Opening: "The Lights of Duxbury".....	
Why Petroleum Products Are High.....	5	The Theater in China.....	
French Attitude Toward Chile.....	5	The Pavilion.....	
Mr. Nitell's Career as the Premier.....	6	The Home Forum.....	Page 15
Health Always Present.....		Health Always Present.....	
A Sea-Fort Town in the Fifties.....		A Sea-Fort Town in the Fifties.....	

the Irish problem is to be solved, it will be through the industrial, rather than the political arena.

Mr. Thomas' Warning

Speaking of the refusal of the Irish railwaymen to handle munitions, Mr. Thomas said they must realize that when the authority in power was challenged by any section of the community, a government worthy of the name could not allow itself to be dictated to by any section. The workers were really responsible for the government, as they had put it in power.

While speaking of the government's intention to be adamant with regard to the question of handling munitions and soldiers and the threat that, if need be, it would close down the whole of the Irish railways, a voice from the audience said: "Let them try it; it is only a threat." To which Mr. Thomas replied: "You are talking heroics when you are miles from the scene of trouble."

He warned the Labor men of the danger of fighting the government and asked them to realize what it means to start fighting against machine guns and military. He concluded by an appeal to the Irish railwaymen, British trade unionists, and the government not to be unkindful of their responsibilities. The government in any case had the right to demand that crime, outrage, and murder should cease.

Raid on Mail Train

A daring raid on a mail train took place at Charleville, County Cork, on Saturday, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, when armed men held up the driver, fireman, and guard, while others presented revolvers at the postal sorters. Sentries guarded all the entrances to the station. The raiders then boarded the train and traveled as far as Buttevant, during which time they ransacked the mails for special official correspondence. It is said that three official mail bags are missing.

A Yougal and Ardmore mail car was held up Sunday for the second time within a few weeks by armed and masked men, who cut open the mail bags, closely examined the contents and seized all official communications.

Two hundred men attacked the police barracks at Farran on Sunday morning and blew away a portion of the gable and destroyed the adjoining house. The sergeant and six men in charge fought valiantly for three hours, when a large force of police and military arrived from Ballincollig to reinforce them. The garrison escaped injury.

When a number of armed police boarded the mail train for Dublin at Clonsilla on Saturday afternoon, the driver and fireman refused to proceed. The police, on hearing of the men's actions, left the carriage, after some hesitation, and the train proceeded without them.

Three young men named Leahy, Magner and Kennedy were sentenced at Glomel on Friday, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, to six months' imprisonment with hard labor, for "unlawful assembly" at Tincurry, County Tipperary, on June 6, on which night the police and military surprised a party of armed men supposed to be preparing to attack a police barracks.

The prisoners were loudly cheered by the crowd when leaving the court in custody.

The returns issued by Dublin Castle show that the total number of offenses attributed to Sinn Fein during 1919 was 539, and during the first four months of this year, 1237, the month of April leading the way with 714. Out of 47 murders committed, 41 victims were policemen or officials, and six civilians. Forty-four vacated barracks were destroyed, and over 70 raids on revenue offices. There were 343 incendiary fires altogether, 258 being the burning of vacated barracks. There were 72 cases of firing at policemen, 12 at the military, and 17 at civilians. Sixteen policemen had been assaulted and 19 civilians. Two hundred and eighty-five threatening letters had been sent.

SERVICE SQUADRON FOR THE CANAL ZONE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A special service squadron of cruisers and gunboats to be based at the Canal Zone and held available for duty in Mexican, Central American and adjacent ports, is to be organized about October 1, it was announced yesterday at the Navy Department.

"The formation of this squadron," said the department's announcement, "will allow vessels to be in readiness at all times for any special service that may be called for, and will relieve the commanders-in-chief of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets of the necessity of from time to time drawing away vessels of their fleets from legitimate duties, and interfering with progress of target practice, maneuvers and other drills. The headquarters of this special service squadron will be the Canal Zone, and it will be capable of operating on either or both coasts as occasion may require."

The squadron will be commanded by a flag officer. Its probable make-up was announced as follows: cruisers Dolphin, (flagship), Cleveland, Denver, Galveston, Tacoma and Des Moines; gunboats Asheville and Sacramento; and the patrol yacht Niagara.

BOYCOTTING HUNGARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. VIENNA, Austria (Monday).—The Christian Socialists have announced their intention not to participate in the boycott of Hungary. The Social Democrats, however, are strictly carrying out instructions and all goods on wagons destined for Hungary are being held up.

NOMINEE CONFERS WITH COMMITTEE

Senator Harding and Campaign Experts Discuss Plans—Mr. Beveridge Loyal—Suffragists to See the Standard-Bearer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee for President, spent yesterday in conferring with the inner circle of the Republican National Committee. These were: Will H. Hays, chairman; Charles D. Hilles of New York; John W. Weeks, former Senator from Massachusetts; A. T. Harts of Kentucky; J. L. Hamon of Oklahoma; Ralph E. Williams of Oregon; Fred W. Upham of Illinois, treasurer, and Clarence B. Miller of Minnesota, secretary of the committee. H. K. Daugherty, chairman of the committee in charge of the campaign for the nomination of Senator Harding, also participated.

Some of these men, notably Mr. Hilles, who was at one time secretary to President Taft, have had experience in former campaigns and had ideas about the manner in which this one should be conducted. Senator Harding is eager to have the advice of members of the committee. He is very favorably inclined to the proposal that he stay at home in Marion, Ohio, and greet delegations from his porch, but some important speeches will have to be made elsewhere. Arrangements are being made for them and for other details of the campaign.

Beveridge Statement

Albert J. Beveridge, former Senator from Indiana, who has been aligned with the progressive wing of the Republican Party, after a conference with Senator Harding, gave out the following statement:

"I conferred with Senator Harding on his invitation, and went over with him some of the important features of the campaign, which will end in November with the election of Senator Harding. His policy is to restore actual governmental administration in this country to the constitutional form of government prescribed by the founders of the United States, and he earnestly desires to consult with and consider all elements of our party and consolidate them into an effective party organization. These views seem wise to me.

"I am a Republican, and Senator Harding is the standard-bearer of our party. I will do everything that I can possibly do to insure hearty victory, and am entirely in accord, as one of the liberal element of the Republican Party, with the policy enunciated by Senator Harding, of meeting all elements of the party and receiving the opinions and suggestions of every Republican."

Judge J. C. Pritchard and Marion Butler, former Senator from North Carolina, congratulated Senator Harding on his nomination and pledged the support of North Carolina Republicans in his behalf. Judge Pritchard urged Senator Harding to go to Asheville, North Carolina, for a brief vacation while preparing his speech of acceptance. Senator Harding, however, holds to his purpose of remaining in Washington until he has finished his letter.

Mr. Hays announced yesterday that he would be in Chicago, the central headquarters most of the time. Eastern headquarters will be maintained in New York, and Washington will look after the southern situation. The Pacific headquarters will be in San Francisco, and a sub-station, which has been maintained for several months in Denver, will be continued.

Suffragists to Make Appeal

Suffragists are to ask Senator Harding today why his party does not secure the thirty-sixth state ratification, and will ask him to use his influence to that end. Among the women from his own party who will participate are: Mrs. John Gordon Batelle, of Columbus, Ohio, treasurer of the Ohio Women's Republican Club, vice-chairman for her state of the national ways and means committee of the Republican Party and large contributor to the Harding campaign fund; Mrs. Michael Van Buren, of Middletown, Rhode Island, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, of Norwalk, Connecticut, a Republican campaigner in 1916, and Mrs. John Carey, of Indianapolis, Indiana, whose daughter is the wife of Ernest Lewis, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Speaking for Vermont, Connecticut and Delaware, Mrs. Albion Lang, of Windsor, Vermont, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Newcastle, Delaware, will outline to Senator Harding the Republican responsibility for the failure of those states to ratify and the necessity for party action if the final and thirty-sixth ratification is to be secured.

Outline of Suffrage Situation

The situation will be outlined as follows:

"The governors of Connecticut and Vermont are representatives of the Republican Party and supposedly in harmony with that party's policy.

"By refusing to call sessions of their legislatures friendly to suffrage, these two men are preventing millions of women from voting. Is this policy, in spite of fair words and promises, sanctioned by the leaders of the Republican Party, including Senator Harding?"

"Do Senator Harding and his party counselors care more about the tender feelings of one party official than about justice to millions of women? Events at Chicago would indicate just that. The suffrage plank first adopted and called upon Republican governors for special sessions, but was softened

down at the reported objection of the Connecticut delegation to this 'insult' to their governor, to a pious wish that Republican legislatures ratify.

"The suffrage issue is now squarely up to Senator Harding as the leader of his party. On behalf of the women of the country, including the 17,000,000 women who are voters under state laws, we ask for a clear-cut answer."

Wisconsin Contests

Senate Seat and State Control the Political Prizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—The lines are being formed for an intense struggle for the control of the state administration and the seat in the United States Senate held by Irvine L. Lenroot. As the great majority of the voters of Wisconsin favor the Republican Party, the fight will be made under its emblem. New interest is given to this year's contest by the initial appearance on the Wisconsin battlefield of the Nonpartisan League, which has developed strength in North Dakota and other states of the northwest. Using the same tactics that it has employed in Minnesota the league will try to win by utilizing the machinery of the Republican Party. It has already endorsed a candidate for Governor, John J. Blaine, Attorney-General. It is reported that Robert M. La Follette, United States Senator, will take an active part in supporting Mr. Blaine's candidacy at the Republican primary.

Edward F. Dithmar, Lieutenant-Governor, a La Follette supporter, who was chairman of the organization that successfully managed the campaign for the election of La Follette delegates to the Chicago convention, has already announced his candidacy for Governor, and Merlin Hull, Secretary of State, also a La Follette man, has entered the lists. Roy Wilcox, former state Senator, who came within a few hundred votes of defeating Gov. E. L. Philipp for the nomination two years ago, is a candidate, and Governor Philipp is expected to make announcement of a try for a fourth term. The Governor is the only one of the candidates who is a conservative, and who has been active in opposing prohibition legislation.

Senator Lenroot, while in Milwaukee last week, expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor confidence that his work in the Senate would be endorsed by the Republicans of Wisconsin. While not satisfied with the nomination of Senator Warren G. Harding for President, saying he would have preferred to see a member of the progressive wing named, he urged support of the ticket.

A number of senators have volunteered to come to Wisconsin and take the stump in behalf of Senator Lenroot, and he will make a thorough canvass of the State. His opponent is James Thompson of Lacrosse, who failed to obtain the nomination two years ago, when Senator Lenroot was elected at a special election called to fill a vacancy. Senator La Follette is supporting Mr. Thompson.

Platform Announced

Structure on Which James Hamilton Lewis Says He Stands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois.—James Hamilton Lewis, of Chicago, former United States Senator, who is a candidate for the nomination for vice-president at the Democratic national convention, has announced his platform as he is leaving for San Francisco. He states:

"I propose as my platform as candidate of the Illinois Democracy for vice-president, that we should at once declare for:

"1. The government taking the railways, waterways, telegraph lines, oil and coal lands from private monopoly, and take control of these for the people, leaving the method of operation by private or public agency as the conditions of each concern may demand.

"2. We must provide that companies of high prices should have a hearing before a tribunal, with power to declare a fair price, and then to punish as criminals those who violate the decision of fair price.

"3. We must provide that the farm loan law, advancing money only on land owned, should be extended to loans for homes to people who have no land, but who may buy it with the money advanced, the government taking a lien on the land until by installments the loan is paid and the home continues the property of the borrower. This should apply to cities for farms and improvements.

"4. We should announce the new doctrine of an American-foreign policy. That every American in any land carries the protection of his whole country to his life or his property, wherever located.

"5. The League of Nations and Peace Treaty should not be treated as sacred documents, but be treated as subject to such amendment as the needs of our country and justice to the victorious and defeated peoples demand.

"6. We should express sympathy in behalf of any aspiring republic, giving to Ireland the fullest aid our institutions permit.

"7. We should cease giving our money abroad for business and give our supplies only to those who are hungry, but not to those who are to speculate on them and use them as excuse for doing nothing for themselves. The rule of the Democracy must now be 'home again.' The Democracy must make a platform at San Francisco that is affirmative, constructive, and which promises the continuance of the policies of enrichment of this

land and the protection of the American citizen."

Position of Women Delegates Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—New York women at the Republican convention were entirely "unbossed," and their voting left to their own discretion, so Miss Helen Varick Boswell, one of New York's two women delegates, told Republican women gathered yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Vanderbilt to discuss campaign plans.

Miss Boswell, who said that she had been attending Republican conventions since 1896, declared that this was the greatest convention since the Civil War because of the tremendous post-war problems demanding solution in a way to meet the divergent views of all parts of the country.

DANISH COURTESIES TO DEPARTING TROOPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).

The Sherwood Foresters left here on Saturday morning on board the steamship Steigerwald, followed shortly afterward by Rear Admiral Sheppard's flagship the Carysfort and two destroyers. The Danish King received Rear Admiral Sir Roger Keyes on Saturday morning at the palace and in the afternoon visited the British squadron, consisting of the dreadnaughts Hood and Tiger and eight destroyers.

The Naval Minister gave an entertainment in the evening at the Hotel Angleterre at which the British Minister and members of the legation were present.

The Foreign Minister welcomed the British guests and thanked them for the guard service they had maintained in Schleswig and the help they had given there to the Danish population during the past difficult months. The Danes, he said, would never forget Great Britain's unselfish fight for liberty and justice. Great Britain and her allies had carried through their ideal of self-determination of peoples, whereby the greater number of Danes living in Schleswig had been reunited with the mother country.

Admiral Sheppard, as commander-in-chief of the international troops of occupation in Schleswig, has sent to Admiral Evers, the Danish Admiral, a telegram conveying the thanks of all the troops under his command for his hospitality.

TRAINMEN VEXED AT SETTLEMENT DELAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

It was said at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen here yesterday that President Wilson would probably have to be asked again to do something to ward off a railroad strike.

The cause of the unauthorized walk-out in Baltimore and Philadelphia was said to have been resentment at the report that the Railroad Labor Board would make no report until August. This remark was attributed to one of the members of the board, but there has been no verification of it. The board issued a statement on June 12 in which it said that a decision would be announced as soon as possible, effective as of May 1, 1920.

Restlessness over postponement and delay has been increasingly evident recently. The strikes in Baltimore and Philadelphia are said to be symptoms of it.

Strike Is Spreading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.

The railroad strike has spread to Baltimore, Maryland, Wilmington, Delaware, Norristown, Pennsylvania, Trenton, New Jersey, and other places of less importance. There is an absolute embargo on all goods east of Cumberland, Maryland. The passenger service has not yet been curtailed. Figures concerning the number of men out differ widely.

The principal reason for the discontent seems to be the delayed wage decision of the Railroad Labor Board. State mediators who were instrumental in settling the last strike through the aid of Gov. W. C. Sproul have begun preliminary arrangements to open negotiations between the railroads and the strikers here.

MOVABLE DAMS IN NIAGARA PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois.—Plans of the trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago now include building of movable dams in the Niagara River to help them meet the situation created by the injunction issued by Judge K. M. Landis restraining them from diverting water from the Great Lakes in excess of 250,000 cubic feet per minute. The present flow is alleged to be 480,000 cubic feet per minute, and the ruling of the court is designed to prevent possible hindrance to navigation through lowering the level of the lakes. The building of dams would require special legislation for the raising of funds for the work.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Monday).—The railwaymen at Lombardy declared a strike on Saturday because the government refused to negotiate with them. The extremists declare that the strike will be general throughout Italy by Monday.

JAPAN PUBLISHES KIAOCHOW NOTES

China's Refusal to Negotiate on Grounds of Not Having Signed Treaty Held Inadequate by Japanese Government

TOKYO, Japan (June 16).—(By The Associated Press).—In connection with the note handed to the Chinese Government in Peking by the Japanese Ambassador on June 14, the Japanese Foreign Office today issued an official statement embodying the correspondence which passed between Japan and China on the subject of negotiations for the settlement of the Shantung question. This correspondence shows that in its reply to China's note of May 22 the Japanese Government declared that "a fundamental agreement" already existed between China and Japan as to the disposition of the leased territory of Kiaochow, in Shantung, and that Japan therefore could not understand China's previous declaration to negotiate directly with Japan relative to the restoration of Kiaochow to China and the settlement of incidental details, regardless of the fact that China had not signed the treaty of Versailles.

The statement reads: "When the treaty of peace became effective in January, the German rights and interests in Shantung passed into the possession of Japan by virtue of the provisions of the pact. The Japanese Government, in accordance with repeated declarations and pledges, and with a desire and intention to effect a restoration of Kiaochow to China and to settle matters incidental thereto, instructed the Japanese Minister at Peking to inform the Chinese Government as follows:

The Japanese Note

"First.—That the Japanese Government, desiring to open negotiations with China relative to the restoration of Kiaochow and the settlement of details incidental thereto, and hoping thus to effect a speedy solution of the entire question, expresses the hope that the Chinese Government will make the necessary preparations for negotiations.

"Second.—That it is the intention of the Japanese Government to withdraw the troops from along the Shantung railway as a matter of course upon the agreement between the two governments regarding the disposition of Kiaochow. In fact, the Japanese Government wishes to withdraw its troops as speedily as possible, even before an agreement is entered into, but, in the absence of any competent force to assume the duty of guarding the railway after evacuation, it is constrained to keep those troops temporarily stationed there to insure the security of communications and safeguard the interests of Japan and China, who are copartners in a joint enterprise.

"The Japanese Government, therefore, hoped the Chinese Government, appreciating the intentions of Japan, would promptly organize a police force to replace the Japanese troops guarding the railway, even before agreement was reached as to other details. The Japanese Government was fully prepared to proceed with negotiations to carry out its pledges, but nearly three months passed without a reply. It is a source of deepest regret that, at a time when all nations of the world are making efforts for the establishment of enduring peace, questions of importance remain unsettled between Japan and China.

Chinese Tardy Reply

"The Japanese Government, being all the more desirous of speedily settling the matter for the mutual benefit of the two countries, instructed the Japanese Minister in Peking on April 26 to urge upon the Chinese Government the importance of taking the necessary steps. It was not until May 22 that the Chinese Government replied to this request of the Japanese Government. The reply was in the nature of a request for delay, the Chinese Government stating:

"The Chinese Government fully appreciates the intention of Japan to prepare for the evacuation of troops along the Kiaochow railway, which is incidental to the carrying out of the terms of the Treaty of Peace. China, however, did not sign that Treaty, and is not in a position to negotiate directly with Japan on the question of Kiaochow. Furthermore, the people throughout China have assumed an indignantly antagonistic attitude toward the question. For these reasons, and also in consideration of the amity existing between Japan and China, the Chinese Government does not find itself in a position to reply at this moment."

"On the other hand the state of war with Germany having ceased to exist, all Japanese military establishments within and without the leased territory of Kiaochow are unnecessary, and the restoration of pre-war conditions is heartily desired by the Chinese Government. The people of China propose to effect proper organization to replace Japanese troops in order to secure and maintain the safety of the whole line. However, as this is independent entirely of the question of the restoration of Kiaochow, the Chinese Government trusts Japan will not delay the execution of the order for evacuation."

"Upon receipt of this reply the Imperial Government of Japan addressed a note to the Chinese Government, urging reconsideration.

This memorandum follows: "In its note the Chinese Government stated it did not find itself in a position to promptly meet the request of Japan for the opening of negotiations looking to an adjustment of questions, arrangements for which were provided for in the Treaty of Peace with Ger-

many. This stand on the part of the Chinese Government was taken because of the importance which it attaches to relations between Japan and China, because China has not signed the Treaty of Peace with Germany, and further because the people of China are indignant.

"The Japanese Government, however, would point out that a fundamental agreement exists between China and Japan as to the disposition of the leased territory of Kiaochow. Repeated declarations of the Imperial Japanese Government leave no room for doubt as to the singleness of purpose with which Japan seeks at the earliest date a fair and just settlement of the question. The Imperial Japanese Government, therefore, fails to understand the contention of the Chinese Government that it does not find it convenient to negotiate directly.

"It is a plain and positive fact that all the rights and interest that Germany formerly possessed in Shantung have been transferred to Japan in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Since the Chinese Government previously had consented to the transfer of those rights and interests, they have rightly come into the possession of Japan. It follows naturally, therefore, that these rights cannot be affected in any way by the refusal of the Chinese Government to sign the Treaty of Peace."

New Proposals Made

"Immediately upon the coming into force of the treaty of peace with Germany, the Japanese Government, in accordance with its past repeated declarations and pledges, proposed to the Chinese Government that negotiations be opened with a view to restoration of rights and interests in Shantung under the understanding reached in Paris, and that they also enter negotiations over matters in connection with the restoration of territory formerly leased to Germany.

"The Japanese Government had hoped the Chinese Government would not respond readily to the proposal not to hesitate to open the way for the Japanese Government to demonstrate by concrete actions its policy of fairness and justice toward China.

"Contrary to expectations, however, the Chinese Government, after a delay of several months, replied that it did not find it advisable to negotiate, giving the reasons above stated. It is hardly necessary to point out, therefore, where rests the responsibility for delaying the settlement of the Shantung question. The Imperial Japanese Government, however, always considering the amity between Japan and China, hereby reiterates its declaration that it will accept a proposal for negotiations at any time considered agreeable to the Chinese Government.

Question of Railway Guard

"In connection with the railway guard along the Shantung railways, the Japanese Government refers to its note of January, containing the statement of its intention to withdraw Japanese troops at once, even before the conclusion of negotiations, if the Chinese police force is made competent to take over the responsibilities of guarding mutual interests."

"Reference is made to military equipment established in and around Kiaochow. This constitutes additional ground for negotiations. It is with the desire to settle definitely with China as to the disposition of this equipment that the Japanese Government seeks to commence negotiations. If the Chinese Government shall proceed to negotiate, it need hardly be emphasized that all minor questions will be solved simultaneously."

"In conclusion, while the Japanese Government deeply regrets the enforced delay in carrying out the agreements reached at the Paris conference, it stands unchanged in its sincere desire to promote a fair and just solution of this question with the least possible delay and to pursue a fixed policy toward China."

CAR FARES RAISED IN ANOTHER CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.

This city, which has been the only one of the larger centers to remain unaffected by increase in street car fares, is now threatened with higher rates. The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, which has all along stubbornly maintained that it could get along with a 5 cent fare and return a five per cent dividend to stockholders, last week filed new tariff rates with the Public Service Commission which are to go into effect in July. The straight five cent fare is to be maintained, but all free transfers are to be abolished, each continuation of a trip where change is made to cost three cents extra. Another novel feature is that the age limit for children is done away with, the ruling being that "all children over 31 inches in height are subject to full fare."

DARTMOUTH EXERCISES HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. HANOVER, New Hampshire.—Class Day exercises featured the second day of Dartmouth's one hundred fifty-first commencement week. The traditional exercises began on the lawn in front of Old Dartmouth Hall, where Carl E. Newton, of Somerville, Massachusetts, senior class president, introduced the speakers.

AGREEMENT WITH SALVADOR

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—A convention, as a result of which traveling salesmen will be given facilities in this country, arranged between the United States and Salvador governments, was approved by the National Congress on Sunday.

GREEN BANANA LEGISLATION

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—To prevent the shipment of immature bananas to the United States and Great Britain, the government has initiated legislation making such shipments an offense punishable by a heavy fine.

CANADIAN WHEAT IS STILL CONTROLLED

Dominion Government Will Continue Functions of Wheat Board Despite Opposition—Shipbuilding Policy Stated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. OTTAWA, Ontario.—The business of the session of Parliament has been very materially added to during the closing days by the insertion on the order paper of a number of important and perhaps contentious resolutions.

In spite of a divided body of opinion in the Dominion on the matter, and in spite of demands by the grain trade, and the exchange to abandon wheat control, and once more permit free marketing, the government has decided to continue the functions of the Canadian Wheat Board for at least another season. The board will be authorized under a bill, based upon a resolution placed on the order paper today to take delivery of wheat in Canada at any point; to pay by way of advance to producers such a price as may be fixed, and to issue participation certificates to such producers; to market the wheat at the best world prices; to sell wheat to the Canadian miller; to fix the maximum prices or margins of profit at which flour and other wheat products may be sold; and to control by licenses the export and sale of flour outside of Canada. The board will consist of 12 members.

While it is in operation there will not be provided on any grain exchange or elsewhere, facilities for trading in wheat futures. The act will remain in force until the day after the prorogation of the next session of Parliament.

A further resolution placed on the order paper yesterday provides for assistance to private shipbuilding. The government undertakes to endorse the notes to the extent of 50 per cent, drawn by any purchaser in favor of any shipbuilder, provided that the contract is for a vessel of not less than 3000 tons; that the contract has been approved by the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Marine, that 10 per cent of the cost of the vessel is paid by the purchaser to the shipbuilder at the time the contract is entered into, and the remainder, up to 50 per cent, is paid within the year.

The government indorses promissory notes for the other 50 per cent, takes a mortgage upon the vessel for the full amount of the notes indorsed, and provides that the first of the notes shall be made payable at a date not later than 21 months after the date of the contract, and the last of the notes not later than 57 months.

If the vessel is being built for an alien and the provisions for mortgaging cannot be conveniently complied with, such security for the amount of the promissory notes indorsed by the Finance Minister shall be furnished by the purchaser as may be approved by the Governor in Council.

A further new resolution provides for government insurance to returned soldiers, or returned soldiers' widows domiciled in Canada up to the extent of \$5000. Amendments to the Pensions Act in accordance with the recommendations of the pensions committee are also submitted.

PRINCE PLANTS A TREE
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. SYDNEY, New South Wales (Monday).—The Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Ranwick military hospital on Saturday, where he planted a tree. This institution, which has now been renamed the Prince of Wales Hospital, boasts of trees planted by the Duke of Clarence and the Duke of Edinburgh. The Prince attended a state government banquet on Friday night and, during the course of his speech, referred to Sydney as the London of the southern hemisphere.

John Storey, Premier of New South Wales, said that the Democratic movement in Australia had made rapid strides. In the development of those ideas, they hoped to continue along the lines of constitutional evolution. Mr. Storey concluded by declaring of the Prince: "He is a thorough Democrat."

Domino Syrup

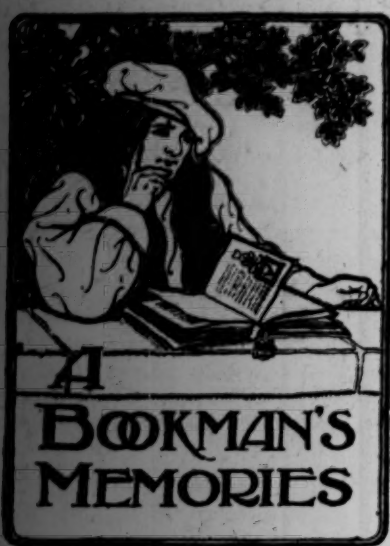
Domino Quality in a cane sugar syrup.

Domino Syrup

Domino Quality in a cane sugar syrup.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"



Edith Wharton

Lately I have been wondering what Mrs. Wharton thinks of O. Henry; and if there are still people in England who picture America from the people and scenes in Mrs. Wharton's books.

When I read "The Greater Inclination," the first volume of her collected stories, published in 1899, I unconsciously accepted the stage direction of a Newport drawing-room in "The Twilight of the Gods," as characteristic of America and the way they go on there. Here it is:

"A Newport drawing-room. Tapestries, flowers, bric-a-brac. Through the windows, a geranium-edged lawn, the cliffs and the sea. Isabel Warland sits reading. Lucius Warland enters in flannels and a yachting cap."

Also I pictured New York as the scene of the Gilded Age ball in "A Cup of Cold Water," at the close of which, you remember, Woburn is disturbed because the drowsy footman handed him "a ready-made overcoat with an imitation astrachan collar in place of his own unimpeachable Poole garment."

Similarly in an earlier decade "nice America, and that was the only America that it was my duty to know anything about, was enshrined within the covers of W. D. Howells' charming novels. As for Washington I accepted with pleasure the presentation by Mrs. Burnett in "Through One Administration." Novels of manners and of place have much to answer for. When I visit Kentucky I am sure that I shall not have the vivid impressions of the blue grass State that I derive from James Lane Allen and George Fox Jr.

"Are you an admirer of Mrs. Wharton?" I asked an intelligent woman. "Admirer? I was brought up on her. In my first season I was always watching for the exquisite, social calamities that she describes. It's my opinion they don't really happen. Life isn't nearly as subtle as novelists pretend."

"Which is your favorite among her stories?" She picked a cherry from the bowl and reflected while she nibbled it. "It's odd," she said, "but I can't remember any of her books, neither the plots nor the characters—oh, yes, there was Lily Bart in 'The House of Mirth.' I was terribly sorry for Lily. There are lots of Lily's about. Only a woman could have drawn her."

"How about 'Ethan Frome'?" I asked. She shook her curls. "One can't read everything. But I liked 'Summer.' If you want me to say something definite about Mrs. Wharton I shouldn't wonder if she wasn't better when she is dealing with people a bit lower socially than the Newport and Long Island lot."

"Did you ever meet her?" "Once, at a luncheon party. Henry James was there, I remember, and my neighbor, a young diplomat, bored me with explanations just how far Edith Wharton derived from Henry James. In my opinion she beats him: she has more red blood. The diplomat said one clever thing, it wasn't original, I think he fathered it on Henry James, that Mrs. Wharton showed 'the masculine conclusion tending to crown the feminine observation.'"

"What is Mrs. Wharton like?" "Oh, that luncheon party was a long time ago, but I remember I decided that she was just like what I expected she would be—brown hair, exquisitely dressed, a finished manner, and an air, oh, you know the kind of air that glides about European letters and art, and looks startled when anyone mentions America."

I knew what this dear lady meant, for I had just been trying to read Edith Wharton's "Italian Backgrounds," and found progression through the pages difficult. It is the kind of culture, excessive culture, that drives me to O. Henry or at any rate to Kipling. On the first page I found this: "To pass from the region of the obviously picturesque—the country contrived, it would seem, for the delectation of the court & poetic facile—to that sophisticated landscape where, etc., etc."

I prefer a deeper bite in travel literature, more directness and surprises, such as we find in Borrow, Stevenson, Kipling, Belloc, and Galsworthy. But it would be unfair to judge Edith Wharton by such culture books as this, or "Italian Villas," or "The Decoration of Houses," or her slim volume of varnished verse.

Think you we slept within the Delphic bower. What time our victim sought Apollo's shrine? Nay, drawn into ourselves, in that deep place Where good and evil meet, we bode our hour.

Travels—in Italy or France—evoke her preciosity: she cannot help being a stylist when writing of buildings or nature: it is the distinction of this subtle writer. During a score of years or so I can look back on a dozen short stories by Edith Wharton

that have given me immense intellectual and aesthetic pleasure. And as for her long novels, those who have not read "The House of Mirth," "The Fruit of the Tree," and "The Reef" have a great pleasure in store, but the reader must make up his mind to be entertained by "ladies and gentlemen," not by "men and women." As Mr. Francis Hackett observes, Mrs. Wharton's characters are not the kind of people with whom you share crackerjack in a day coach.

And yet I should not be surprised if her best work was not "Ethan Frome," a New England story dealing with lowly people, folk who never have a servant to wait upon them and who always get their own morning tea. "Ethan Frome" has an intensity, a pathos, and sympathy, frigid if you will, but sustained and penetrating.

With the breaking out of war, Edith Wharton threw herself into war work, and as the struggle continued she wrote little sad stories about soldiers. One was called "The Marne"; and she also produced an amusing and suggestive little book called "French Ways and Their Meaning." These did not rouse me to enthusiasm; in the press of other avocations, the work of Edith Wharton had slipped out of my consideration.

Suddenly it was recalled to me—violently. I opened a paper one day and read that E. V. Lucas had expressed to an interviewer in San Francisco his astonishment and annoyance that he could not buy Edith Wharton's books in the west. "She is your greatest woman writer," he said, "and it seems extraordinary to me that I could find none of her books on sale in the west."

This interested me, as when I left London in 1917, Lucas, for a year and more, had been reading and praising O. Henry, and it seemed odd that a man should be able to enjoy, with enthusiasm, such disparate temperaments as Edith Wharton and O. Henry—Newport and Broadway.

Having decided to write on Edith Wharton, and having only one of her books, "The Reef," I went to a branch public library and borrowed 17; also three volumes containing essays on her work by Hackett, Underwood, and Follett.

Then I invited Lucas to luncheon and waded his attention to the couch on which reposed 17 books by Edith Wharton and 3 about her.

Lucas is not a talkative man; he looked them over, smiled his grim smile and said, "You take your work seriously."

"So do you," I answered. "I want to read 'Ethan Frome,'" he muttered, as if somebody had been hindering him from doing so.

I offered it to him. He shook his head. "I want it on board ship. There's no time to read anything in America."

"Tell me," I said, "how can you who adore O. Henry also adore Edith Wharton? She deals mainly with the smart life which you always try to avoid, and succeed in avoiding."

"I like her irony," he murmured. "When he had gone it struck me that he might have said: 'You adore Melville and Matisse, why shouldn't I adore Edith Wharton and O. Henry?'"

If he had been a girl, I suppose that I should have taken a copy of "Ethan Frome" to the steamer.

A PIN'S FATE

Can anyone tell—does anyone know—what happens to all the pins, the common pins, that are lost daily? That fall to earth, and go—where? Every automobilist will tell you what happens to tacks when they are temporarily—lost. But pins!

Why has there never been a society for reclaiming and conserving used pins to be magically converted into something entirely different from what they were first intended to be? Why do we never read advertisements that plead with you to conserve your pins and become wealthy?

"For 10,000 bent pins we will give, absolutely free, a coffee percolator or a handsome rug for your living room, colors guaranteed. A framed picture of the President will be given away for only 100 pins in good condition. You may take your choice of over a dozen beautiful and useful articles for your home." We can imagine so easily how these advertisements would read. Has the world, over-creful of conservation, forgotten the common pin?

Where does it go, I ask again, when it falls to the earth? It cannot be that there are enough persons, still foolishly superstitious, who pick up every pin they see on the floor or street hoping vaguely and shamefacedly that it will bring good luck. That cannot be the explanation. For that the superstitious should form a union and work for eight hours a day picking up stray pins, the result of their day's work would be only a millionth part of the total number of pins lost daily. Seamstresses cannot swallow as many as we fear they are going to, when they put one after the other in their mouths nonchalantly, and fix the length of a hem. Even though they converse fluently, if a bit thickly, about how "they" are wearing clothes now, they cannot swallow enough to account for the great numbers that disappear so mysteriously.

No, there must be another explanation. And, like all apparently puzzling questions, the explanation is probably of a great simplicity.

It may be that, digging for treasure, our eyes will come upon a stratum of pins some few feet below the surface of the earth, a layer to which all good pins, seeking their level, must eventually come.

In the meantime, we can only wonder. For instance, I wonder what became of that pin I stuck in the lapel of my coat yesterday and which certainly is not there now!

THE TRAVELER IN SPAIN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is nearly certain that the great majority of persons who come to Granada approach it from Seville; nine in ten most likely do so. A few, finding themselves at Malaga, mount season participate in the extremity of the experience of the more favored travelers from Andalusia's capital. Again there are some who come down directly from the north, others who move eastward to Granada from Cordova, finding themselves there in journeys to or from Madrid; we have heard of some who came to Granada from Alicante and Cartagena on the Mediterranean shore. But there are not many persons who have journeyed in Spain who do not know, or will not know, the passage from Seville, the fair, to Granada, the imperial city, and in the world of travel there is hardly anything like it. This being then one of the most popular and inevitable routes, there is only one train a day that goes along it, and such train in its masterful independence and with a certain Spanish arrogance and respect of tradition, takes the full day for its business; although the distance is but a little matter of 280 kilometers which, being converted into miles, might be said to be a trifle less than 180.

A Leisurely Train Leaving Seville at 10 o'clock in the morning (for this independent train will have nothing to do with work at night, and heeds not the traveler's plaint about the saving of time), it should, according to the book of Spanish railways, arrive at its journey's end at 7:45 in the evening.

But, once started, it laughs at the official time table and the trusting confidence that Anglo-Saxons may place in it. Such are the conditions which make for the peculiarity of the journey.

Regretfully the traveler packs his things and departs from his lodging in Seville. Battalions of servants he has never seen before line up within the hotel and outside it, to wish him good speed upon his journey, and then, abandoning pretense, make their several and multifarious demands, according to the new Spanish custom, for "propinas." You must know that Spain has become the worst country in the world for what is known as tipping. Not merely are there so many candidates for the tips, but they are definite and magnificent in their demands; therefore, and will not be put off with 5 pesetas when, according to their views, 10 would be little enough.

Spanish enterprise and ambition in this matter have soared enormously since Spain became richer in the war, and since she has also become more popular than ever before with folks who wander for the good of their hearts and minds. At the station the journey maker may need a single bag to be carried not more than 10 yards across one line of railway to the fatal train that will lead him on to Granada; he may not even desire the service, yet a most courteous porter will take the bag from him and do the transporting. But courtesy turns to scorn and angry words to the rudest impressions, when a peseta is given for such service; at least it should be two, it is declared, and pesetas, mind you, are for Spaniards and travelers with all they were before and a little more. However, these are preliminaries, and the journey is the thing.

The slow pace may seem well enough for a time, and the stopping at all the stations, and that for many minutes at each of them without any convincing or apparent reason. But with less than 20 miles covered in the first hour, and the schedule already being seriously neglected, we walk about on the platform, as one might call it, and, not unnaturally, take a turn toward our engine and have a look at it. This, as we discover, is what we might call a traditional engine. It exhibits many of its works, they are of a kind with which we have been made familiar in old prints, and, making no secret of it, the arrangement bears the date, 1864. Now we know! On and on toward Marchena, and this being an important place, we tarry there for some time with even less reason than before. And fortunately the sign of a restaurant upon the station brings a timely thought to mind, for now we know that this most peculiar sustenance of the life and strength of its passengers. That is their affair. Not only are there no dining cars and no notice given that there are none, but though civilization and progress have insisted that there shall be a small compartment, with a wash bowl, along the corridor, the train has the better of it in the end, for it seems to it that the water tanks are empty.

In the Restaurant So to the restaurant, and there the purchase of dried eggs in the form of thin flat cakes, a little bread, perhaps a little meat, some fruit and a liquid, and with these some later we feel a great content and thankfulness, for there are few things so humbling as the journey from Seville to Granada. Pride and arrogance, present at the start, are fed at the end of it. On and on, slowly and more slowly, nearly two hours now behind the schedule, in the heat of the Andalusian afternoon; we come at last to a place they call Fuente Piedra, and here we stick. It is five o'clock though it should be three, and O! for a cup of Spanish chocolate, but there is nothing at Fuente Piedra, not even a scene that is fair to look upon, merely a mule or two munching the grass by the side of a dusty road. Soon we tire of the thin pretensions of this Fuente Piedra, but time goes on, the engine driver leaves his engine, the relic of 1864 falls into a

state of evident repose, and the traveler, by a curious twist of recollection, begins to think of home, with certain yearnings. No official will answer questions, none will minister a hope; but more than a full hour having thus passed away in idleness, we hear a shrill mechanical cry in the far distance, and the secret is out. It is a single line, of course, and we were waiting at the loop for another train that was itself delayed. What more natural? What more inevitable? But a partial willingness to excuse turns to sour indignation when the lagging train comes forward and we perceive that it carries no other passengers but unto ourselves, but is laden with some sort of goods which in our present mood seem, wrongly doubtless, to be purely rubbish. Three hours behind the schedule and we start again. There the first signs of evening are noticed, and the journey as yet is but a trifle more than half completed. At Bobadilla there is another considerable wait and here, as at Marchena, we replenish our personal stores; more dried and flattened eggs, more gigantic oranges, a piece of bread, and another bottle of that sparkling mineral water they call Borinnes, which is one of the best waters in the world, a splendidly refreshing thing.

Changing Trains

But at Bobadilla, where persons coming from Seville go their several ways, some to Algeciras, a great hope is stirred within us, for we change our train, and though we still have an engine of the same family as the other—we must needs in our uneasy curiosity go to look at it—it seems a little younger. And the truth is that after Bobadilla, and we must tell all the truth, for the value of this recital is that it is purely fact, we do indeed make up a little time. Not when the younger engine of the old family labors heavily upon the steep inclines that edge upon the sierras, labors so heavily that now she has a partner to assist her, but that when she trips away down the other side toward raxines and things, through narrow cuttings wherein the foliage of the surrounding trees almost brushes against our windows, she throws all discretion to the winds and tumbles along at a tremendous and jerking speed. The sun is setting, the scenes over the sierras, across some of the most savage country one has looked upon, are imposing. Now over a bridge that spans a gorge, now through a little tunnel or two, now round wild mountain sides—ply the light is going, but the women in the cottages at intervals who display a staff to the engine driver to indicate to him that all is well, now show their green lamps instead. There are no signal boxes and no signals on this line, nothing but these women, living in their little huts some distance from the track. And so it is dark, and now there is nothing for it but patient waiting.

After 10 o'clock, or more than two hours later than the scheduled time of arrival, the stoppages at stations become more frequent and the stations themselves somewhat more animated. It is a sign that a city of some consequence is near, and that is indeed the truth, though one can scarce believe it, and the city can be no other than the Granada of our most persistent quest. After sundry disappointments, at last, long last, three hours behind the time, and the engine unshamedly "Muy cansado, muy, muy cansado." We say to every one, receiving no sympathy in return, for why should we be so tired with what so many often undergo? We are mere complainers. A few formalities, and then in the omnibus with four horses to it, dashing wildly over the big cobbles and spinning round the corners on a dash of triumph up the Alhambra hill.

But the strangest thing has yet to be told of this eventful day. It may be half an hour later. There has been some brushing and washing and a little food. And up on these heights, in lessened raiment, in a Moorish chamber, we sit for a while contemplatively at an open window. The snowy peaks of the Sierra Nevada are silvered by the moon at its full; the white houses of Granada are spread out before us 'neath the stars on the plain below; specks of light twinkle here and there. Strange cries that are not of Europe, or seem not of it, float in this nightly air. Bells with eastern voices ring out at times; somehow we think of the muezzin then. This is another world, an old world; in our fancy we can see the ghosts of the ancient Moors, so splendid in their labors and creations, stalking over this plain of Granada. There are midnight sentries, and the birds of night are singing. A traveler with a new content murmurs inwardly that it is worth it, and O! for the things that are worth the while!

Popularity of the Lute

While there is, perhaps, no instrument that adapts itself readily to artistic treatment as the medieval lute, the mandolin is the only remaining form of the instrument that is now in common use. When the ancient Egyptians wished to convey the idea of beauty and goodness they made use of it in their hieroglyphics, and it constantly appears on the obelisks as well as on the mummy cases of the period. The Sitar in its various forms is used for decorative purposes in India, as is also the case with the graceful Theorbo and Chitarrone of Italy. The lute is as popular as it is beautiful, and appears in the most varied forms. The African savage makes the body from the shell of a tortoise or a gourd; in India the egg of an ostrich is sometimes used; while the American Negro makes his banjo of a cheechee when there is nothing better. It is only among the American Indian and the South Sea Islanders that this type of instrument is missing; in all other parts of the globe it appears in forms more or less developed as a ready accompaniment to the voice.

TWO QUEENS AND ONE GENERAL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There were two of them. I had the honor to live next door. Our formal introduction was effected by my dog. They were playing ball in the gardens and my dog, considering that all balls are, or at any rate should be, common property, ran off with theirs to the other end of the gardens. They pursued him, shouting loudly to him to "drop it." He appeared to have obeyed them, but no sooner had they stooped to pick up their ball than he seized it again and bounded off with glee. When this performance had been repeated about ten times, it seemed only friendly to intervene, so I joined in the chase. This amused the owners of the ball enormously, and they giggled joyously at my efforts to restore their property to them. These efforts were, however, ultimately crowned with success, and I was rewarded by the owners of the ball each taking one of my hands and walking me round the gardens and entertaining me with accounts of such subjects as they felt were suitable to the occasion.

"I am Anne," said the first, "I am seven."

"I am Elizabeth," echoed the other, "I am five."

"Oh, both queens, are you?" I asked. "Mummy says we are scamps," explained Anne, and then added, "you are a nice man."

"Nithe man," echoed Elizabeth. "Who are you?" inquired Anne. "Me? Oh, merely old Brown," I replied.

"Thame name ath our baker," said Elizabeth. "Then you won't forget it, will you?" I asked.

"Suppose we better go in to lessons now," said Anne, regretfully. "Must you really? Well, I hope we shall meet again soon," I said.

"Tomorrow, if you like," proposed Queen Anne.

I expressed my thanks but was afraid it was impossible.

The next occasion on which we met we were all gardening, they on one side of the wall and I on the other.

"Hallo," shouted Queen Elizabeth, standing pink and happy upon a garden seat and waving a rake. I went up to the wall and looked over.

Queen Anne, wearing a bright green skirt and jersey, and almost extinguished with an enormous white mushroom hat, was squatting on the ground, industriously weeding and picking up stones from her flower bed.

"How does your garden grow?" I inquired.

"Haven't got any silver bells or cockle shells, but I've got wallflowers and iris and one viola and two stocks and one Canterbury bell," replied Anne.

"And I've got two figgy-me-noth and one viola and one thock. What have you got in your garden, old Brown?" "Come up on the wall and have a look," I proposed.

Elizabeth thought that a splendid idea, and Anne left her weeding. The two were lifted up and perched triumphantly upon the wall on which I had spread my coat.

"This is fun," they said. "What do you think of my garden?" "Sweet little garden," Elizabeth thought.

"Why, there's a mowing machine," exclaimed Anne. "Please can I mow a little, old Brown? I like to see the grass flatter!"

The elder child hopped off the wall and rushed for the mowing machine, and with my assistance mowed my beloved patch of grass till it could be mowed no more.

"You've got a broom, old Brown," observed Queen Elizabeth from her perch. "Can I thweep?"

"With pleasure," I answered, and dislodged the lesser queen from the wall. She seized the broom with both her small hands and proceeded to drag it up and down the narrow stone paths. Queen Anne and I fell to discussions on flowers, and I promised her delphiniums for the autumn, with other treasures, and we filled a basket with small plants that might be transplanted at once to their garden over the wall.

Queen Elizabeth in the meantime was on a voyage of discovery in the house. She emerged with glowing cheeks and wide open eyes.

"Oh, old Brown," she said, "You've got a hat exactly like daddy's." "Bless me, you don't say so," I remarked.

"My daddy's a general," she continued.

"The Magnitude of Our Stock permits every woman to select just the shoes she likes best—at a price she is willing to pay."

WYMAN The Home of Good Shoes 19 Lexington Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

continued. "Why do you have a hat like daddy's?" "I wear it for best," I answered. Queen Anne joined us. "I believe you are a general," she said. "I believe I am," I answered humbly.

"You chaid you with old Brown," reproved Queen Anne. "I am old Brown, Queen Anne, and I'm your old Brown, anyway. I think you ought to go now and put in your plants before bedtime. Come again soon."

A few days later came a voice from the queens' side. "Old Brown General, are you there?"

"I am," I answered. "We've got a present for you." "Never! What is it?" "Guess."

"Put your hand over and shut your eyes!"

I did, and something flabby was put in my hand by two little hot ones. "You may open your eyes now." I obeyed, and saw a very small and faded buttercup plant.

"We bring it ourselves from the country," said Queen Elizabeth. "I've never had a present I liked better," I said, and it was true.

SIX BELLS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Scarlatti. . . Bach. . . Schuman. . . the pianist held us for one magic hour. Then suddenly Debussy. . . many voices of the sea were tossing, restless with insurgent din, until from beneath the formless melody there struggled, as from another world that lay in serene depths, the chimes and the chanting of a great cathedral. . .

What could have happened, that gingerbread "fairing" tasted hot on my tongue, while I walked in Midsummer Fair again, as many years ago?

Business and merry making surged up to the church walls; it had all been, of course, a religious festival once, the Feast of St. John, whose name the church bore. Below the gray spire you passed rows and rows of stalls, gypsy eyes guarding them, and other queer folk who lived by traveling from fair to fair. Hiring of servants went on all morning outside the north transept, and many a bargain was sealed with its "lucky penny" handed over one of the but-teresses that served as convenient "redex-vous" for the hagglers. Men who reeked of stables ran furiously up and down between the church porch and the far end of that long cobbled High Street; they were skilled in showing off the paces of the little forest ponies for which the Fair was famous through the five counties.

The greatest joy of that glorious morning was the toiling up into the belfry, my little hot hand clutched very tightly by Benny, who led the rings. Once he took me right up into the bell chamber itself, to show me where his dear bells—six of them—hung in their frame. The biggest bell of all had a motto "peace and good neighbourhood. A. D. 1701." There was always a brown owl up there, blinking and drowsy, but when Benny pulled the rope of "John," the brown owl began to stir and flap his wings, and when the whole pale gave voice, I have known the brown owl to hoot them.

"Peace and good neighbourhood," rang out the six bells. "Peace and good neighbourhood." The tower trembled with ringing as I crept down into the fair again, down, down, to the deafening clatter of the High Street. Sheep, cattle, dogs, babies, merry-go-rounds; small boys with trumpets and penny whistles; men shouting and singing, laughing, bargaining; horses' hoofs striking fire from the stones; shooting galleries. . . Oh! the fun of the fair!

But ever again, struggling through all the insurgent din, there floated across the fair a broken snatch of chime from Benny's belfry.

So he moved about among the little tables that were clothless always, but gleaming from many scrubblings with an honest, heavy-bristled brush. Chatting with one, lecturing another on extravagance, treating his temperamental, half-say, half-sad, almost childlike patrons, with their solemn propensity for playing at what they called "Bohemianism," with a mixture of fatherliness and humor.

But he never ventured to the studio gatherings. After the day was done, he would put on a shapeless, faded hat and, taking the wicker cage that held a very proud, insolent white cockatoo, he would set it on the rail, and sit before his door on the scrap of porch, on a hard, Spartan kitchen chair, humming dreamily to himself, arguing solemnly with the glittering bird, and gazing contemplatively at the little strip of sea.

THE MAESTRO

The little patch of harbor between the solemn gray houses was like a brilliant interlude in a drab life. On calm days the warm, gray-blue of the water carried a froth of lace-like foam. On windy days whitecaps sprang about like elves.

The man who owned the restaurant that was known in many cities as "Maestro." His place of business was one moderate-sized, low-studded room. It was quite too small, but to have enlarged it would, somehow, not have done. There was frequently a deal of good-natured squabbling over the right to the plain pine table placed in the squat window that gave an unhampered view of that strip of sea down beyond the rigid cottages bordering the narrow, crooked way.

It was a curious thing that on rainy days no one wished for that table, shunning it perhaps as they would have scorned to look at a matchless painting in a bad light.

From after mid-morning the constant shuffle of feet gritted on the light powdering of sand on the floor of the square room. In summer the screen door, with its gaping rent in the lower left-hand corner that made it totally without virtue as a barrier to little flying things, banged cheerfully or squeaked like a small mouse when flung open with unusual vigor. To eat in that room was not the only thing. There were ideas to be exchanged, possibilities of work to be discussed—whether this or that model should be used for the new "Portrait of a Young Woman," arguments to be settled as to who, at the grand exhibition last season, had really shown the greatest talent, money to be borrowed, recipes to be exchanged for strange things to be cooked after long studio evenings, a very great deal more to be thought of than just the mere ordering and consuming of the Maestro's food.

Moving constantly among the tables was the Maestro. He had never had any aspirations, so far as anyone knew, for being an artist, yet his garb at his place of business was a pair of corduroy trousers and a dull-toned smock. His grizzled hair was always rumpled and his eyes were as changeable as the strip of water at the foot of the crooked street.

No one knew where the Maestro had come from. So far as anyone knew he had always been there. Tradition had handed him down from year to year as the arbiter, the confidant, the patron, the adviser, or the friend; and he knew of the affectionate place he held in the hearts of these people of the little colony—he always sniffed contemptuously when visitors stupidly called it the "artist colony." Spreading his hands deprecatingly, he would shrug and say, "How silly—is not every man an artist in some way?"

So he moved about among the little tables that were clothless always, but gleaming from many scrubblings with an honest, heavy-bristled brush. Chatting with one, lecturing another on extravagance, treating his temperamental, half-say, half-sad, almost childlike patrons, with their solemn propensity for playing at what they called "Bohemianism," with a mixture of fatherliness and humor.

But he never ventured to the studio gatherings. After the day was done, he would put on a shapeless, faded hat and, taking the wicker cage that held a very proud, insolent white cockatoo, he would set it on the rail, and sit before his door on the scrap of porch, on a hard, Spartan kitchen chair, humming dreamily to himself, arguing solemnly with the glittering bird, and gazing contemplatively at the little strip of sea.



The Friendly Glow

PROMISE and PERFORMANCE

WE try to better our words by our deeds. When we fall down it isn't because we don't try.

Tell us your needs. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

HUTZLER BROTHERS
DRY GOODS
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

"The Rug Store"
SUMMER RUGS
Linoleums
McDOWELL & CO.
217 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

The Store of Satisfaction
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Howard and Lexington Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Established 1852
JOEL GUTMAN & Co.
A Good Store for Quality
BALTIMORE, MD.

Save \$2 per lb. on Knitting Wool BY BUYING
WALTER WOOL
All-wool, 4-10 uniform thickness and easy to knit. Makes warm, durable garments with comfortable "give."
Oxford Natural Salmon Khaki Navy Black Turquoise Peacock
Sent postpaid, insured, the day we get your order. 2 lb. carton (4 hanks to the lb.) \$3 per lb. 5 lb. carton \$2.50 per lb. Smaller quantities if desired. Send check, money order or bank draft. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Immediate delivery.
Order today or write for samples
Dept. S. 43 Letitia St., Philadelphia

State Street Trust Co.
MAIN OFFICE
55 STATE STREET
COPLEY SQUARE BRANCH
575 Boylston Street
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH
Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Brimmer St., BOSTON, MASS.
Michigan State Auto School
Both practical and theoretical training—In Detroit, the famous Auto City

LIBERTIES INVADED
SAYS MR. HUGHESFormer Justice Tells Harvard
Men of Imperative Need to
Make the Old Guarantees
Once More Vital and Real

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—"The chief concern of lawyers and law schools is to make the reign of law the reign of right reason," said Charles E. Hughes, former associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, at the celebration of the beginning of the second century of the Harvard Law School, yesterday. "Democracy is a word which is impossible without the reign of law—the antithesis of anarchy, class rule and despotism."

Roscoe Pound, dean of the law school, traced the historical development of common law and spoke of its present unity throughout the United States.

At a luncheon attended by more than 300 graduates, Prof. Harold D. Hazeltine, Browning professor of law at the University of Cambridge, England, said: "This intellectual entente between English institutions and American institutions will be one of the securest bases of the future. If they are friendly the peace of the world will be secure." Professor Hazeltine said that, for the first time in England, the case method of instruction, which originated at Harvard, next year will be introduced into the curriculum at Cambridge.

Mr. Hughes, in his address, began by saying that if our laws were deemed to register our progress, there would be little disposition to boast. He declared "that we not only lack short of what we should expect in a free people of so great intelligence, but we frequently present a sorry spectacle."

Much Lost Motion

The self-restraint which is fostered by past mistakes in planning "for relatively contrived utopias, is not conspicuous," he said. And to directly quote him again—"A passion for legislation is not a sign of democratic progress, and in the mass of measures introduced in the legislatures of our free commonwealth, there is too little evidence of perspective, and an abundance of elaborate and dreary facilities. Occasionally, a constructive measure of great benefit is skillfully planned, but we are constantly impressed with the lost motion and the vast waste in the endeavor of democracy to function wisely."

Again contrasting what should be expected with what he referred to as facts as they exist, he declared that statutory provisions governing the industrial and commercial activities of the people have not permitted the making of safe forecasts and that in nearly all questions there have been too many compromises shaped in vagueness, "where all may claim success and no one may know what the rule of action is, and the regrettable thing is that the tendency to enact uncertain laws seems to be increasing, and still worse, that the people tolerate it."

Need to Guard Liberties

Other growing tendencies which cannot be ignored, he said, are such as appear in the current issue of The Harvard Law Review, where a striking summary begins thus: "During the past year no less than 44 convictions were reversed by appellate tribunals in the United States for flagrant misconduct of the public prosecutor or of the trial judge whereby the accused was deprived of a fair trial." And then Mr. Hughes declared: "In this hour we find imperative need for a new birth of freedom and a sharp call to make the old guarantees once more vital and real, and to give the assurance of liberty under fair laws and responsible administration."

"We went to war for liberty and democracy, with the result that we fed the autocratic appetite, and, through a fiction, permissible only because the courts cannot know what every one else knows, we have seen the war powers, which are essential to the preservation of the nation in time of war, exercised broadly after the military exigency had passed and in conditions for which they were never intended, and we may well wonder, in view of the precedents now established, whether constitutional government as heretofore maintained in this republic could survive another great war, even victoriously waged."

"Apart from these conditions, we cannot afford to ignore the indications that, perhaps to an extent unparalleled in our history, the essentials of liberty are being disregarded. Very recently information has been laid by responsible citizens at the bar of public opinion of violations of personal rights which savor of the worst practices of tyranny. And in the conduct of trials before the courts we find a growing tendency on the part of prosecutors to resort to grossly unfair practices."

Volume of Judicial Work

The former associate justice, while deploring the multiplication of statutes and the inordinate demand for legislation, referred also to the volume of judicial work—in large part the result of legislative activity—as causing most serious embarrassment. "In courts of large importance," he went on, "taking into account the relation of the controversies with which they deal to the broad interests of the community, it is most regrettable to find constant evidence of pressure and strain."

Mr. Hughes took a stand for continuing to demand reasons for judicial decisions. In the latter part of his address he indicated that the

pressing problem was how to adapt government to imperative needs and yet keep it free, and he announced that "the practice of government is rapidly changing before our eyes and as yet the movement is largely without guidance or principle," and further, "the constant effort in constitutional government is at once to save the community from exploitation by individuals and to save individuals from the abuses of officialdom."

Degree Conferred on Mr. Hoover
Special to The Christian Science Monitor—MEDFORD, Massachusetts.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on Herbert Hoover at the Tufts College commencement exercises, at which 227 diplomas were awarded in all departments. Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, and Margaret Deland, the author, were awarded the degree of Doctor of Letters.

A gift of \$50,000 from Walter Parker, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, in honor of Prof. Frederick William Shipley, was announced at a meeting in the afternoon, at which Mr. Hoover, Mr. Sedgwick and Mrs. Deland were among the speakers.

Degree for General Pershing

WILLIAMSTON, Massachusetts.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Gen. John J. Pershing, Rear Admiral William S. Sims and Franklin K. Lane, former secretary of the interior, at the commencement exercises at Williams College today. Degrees were conferred upon 124 members of the graduating class. Besides those mentioned the degrees given included the following: Doctor of Laws, R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee University; Donald J. Cowling, president of Central College, Northfield, Minnesota; Doctor of Humane Letters, Louis Perry, Phillips-Exeter Academy; Arthur G. Canfield, professor in the University of Michigan; Doctor of Divinity, the Rev. J. H. Lockwood, class of 1868, of Springfield; Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of Rochester Theological Seminary; the Rev. F. Boyd Edwards of Orange, New Jersey; Master of Arts, Herbert F. Fletcher, associate managing editor of the Boston Transcript.

Trinity Awards Degrees

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Ten honorary degrees were conferred at Trinity College commencement exercises today. The recipients were: Master of Arts—Albert Carlos Bates, Hartford, Connecticut; Master of Science—Hunsey Lew (in absentia), Tien Tsin, China; Doctor of Letters—Robert Peck Bates, Chicago, Illinois; George Emerson Quail, Salisbury, Connecticut; George Watson Cole, New York; Doctor of Laws—Philip James McCook, New York; Arthur Woods, New York; John Marshall Holcomb, Hartford—Doctor of Science—Robert Baird Riggs, Hartford; Doctor of Divinity—Matthew G. Thompson, Greenwich, Connecticut.

Gift to Yale

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Class Day exercises in Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School were held here yesterday. Gifts of about \$3,000,000 will be announced today by Arthur T. Hadley, president of the college, including about \$1,000,000 from the Rockefeller Endowment Fund.

Wesleyan Honors Governor Coolidge

MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut.—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Wesleyan University at its eighty-eighth annual commencement yesterday. Ninety-nine men were graduated and several other honorary degrees were conferred.

"Drifting," Says Thomas Nelson Page
Special to The Christian Science Monitor—CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—"We are drifting amid a waste of uncharted, unknown waters," declared Thomas Nelson Page, former United States Ambassador to Italy, in his address before the Harvard University Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa yesterday afternoon. Tracing the history of the American ideal through the world war, Mr. Page said: "We are in a new world."

SOUTHERN RAILROADS
ALONE SHOW PROFIT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Railroads in the eastern and western classification territories sustained a deficit in net income in April, but the roads in the southern territory had a balance of \$2,388,913 after paying all expenses, according to a partial summary of operating revenues and expenses made public yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Eastern roads had a deficit of \$14,729,880 after paying all expenses, including taxes, while the deficit of the western roads was \$3,234,562.

Operating revenues in the eastern district were \$127,080,772, and operating expenses \$133,157,076. In the southern district operating revenues were \$70,935,994 and operating expenses \$64,619,155, and in the western district operating revenues were \$131,765,979 and operating expenses \$124,562,554.

Payments of taxes and other fixed charges not included in operating expenses increased the deficits of the eastern roads, wiped out the net operating income of the western roads and decreased the net balance of the southern roads.

NICARAGUAN NOMINEE

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa has been nominated by the Coalition Party of Nicaragua for the presidency of that country, according to dispatches received here.

WHAT ORGANIZED
LABOR DEMANDSRepublican Platform Said to
Constitute a Denial and Plan
for Coercion—Statement Now
Goes to the Democrats

NEW YORK, New York.—What organized Labor wants of the great political parties, and what it failed to get in the Republican platform, is stated in detail in the declaration of demands drawn up by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and read to the committee on resolutions of the Republican national convention by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the federation.

These demands were later read to the federation convention in Montreal, with quotations from the Republican platform, showing how they had been almost completely ignored.

Since the same demands will be presented to the Democratic national convention, and since they are organized Labor's platform, the report presented by Samuel Gompers and Mr. Woll, to the Montreal convention, is given here in detail:

Labor's Demand

"To promote industrial justice and tranquility, and to insure uninterrupted production at its highest efficiency, the right of the wage earners to organize into trade unions, to select their own representatives and to bargain collectively, must be fully safeguarded."

Republican Platform

"There are two different conceptions of the relations of Capital and Labor. The one is contractual and emphasizes the diversity of interests of employer and employee. The other is that of copartnership in a common task."

"We recognize the value of collective bargaining as a means of promoting good will, establishing closer and more harmonious relations between employers and employees and realizing the true ends of industrial justice."

Comment by committee—"It will be noted that the platform is silent on the essential point of the right of wage earners to organize into trade unions and to select their own representatives and ignores the fact that only by collective bargaining through such organization of the wage workers can an industrial justice be attained."

Labor's Demand

"We pledge our party to maintain the federal law enacted by Congress, securing to the workers the legal right of voluntary association, for mutual protection and welfare, protecting their rights against unwarrantable issuance of writs of injunction, either prohibitory or mandatory, and guaranteeing the right of trial by jury in alleged contempt cases, committed outside the presence of courts."

Labor's Demand

"Legislation which proposes to make strikes unlawful or to compel the wage earners to submit their grievances or aspirations to courts or to governmental agencies, is an invasion of the rights of the wage earners, and, when enforced, makes for industrial serfdom or slavery."

"We hold that the government should supply information, assistance and counsel, but that it should not attempt by the force of its own power to stifle or to destroy voluntary relations and policies of mutual benefit between employers and employees."

"We hold that public employees should not be denied the right of organization, the right of representation for the rectification of grievances, and should not be denied political rights according to all other citizens."

Republican Platform

"The strike as a means of settling industrial disputes inflicts such loss and suffering on the community as to justify government initiatives to reduce its frequency and limit its consequences. The extent and character of government action must, however, be determined by the nature of the industry."

"We deny the right to strike against the government; but the rights and interests of all governmental employees must be safeguarded by impartial tribunals."

"In public utilities we favor the establishment of an impartial tribunal to make an investigation of the facts and to render a decision, to the end that there may be no organized interruption of service necessary to the lives and health and welfare of the people. The decisions of the tribunal should be morally, not legally, binding, and an informed public sentiment be relied upon to secure their acceptance. The tribunals should, however, refuse to accept jurisdiction except for the investigation as long as the public service be interrupted. For public utilities we favor the type of tribunal provided for in the Transportation Act of 1920."

"In private industries we don't advocate the principle of compulsory arbitration, but we favor impartial commissions and better facilities for voluntary mediation, conciliation and arbitration, supplemented with that full publicity which will enlist the influence of an aroused public opinion. The government should take the initiative in inviting the establishment of tribunals or commissions for the purpose of voluntary arbitration and of investigation of disputed issues."

Comment by committee—"The entire plank in the Republican platform constitutes a denial of Labor's demands and contemplates the erection of governmental machinery for the coercion

of Labor and for the suppression and limitation of its proper, lawful and normal activities. It proposes to erect governmental tribunals vested with the power to compel involuntary labor. The entire plank is a denial of freedom and is in addition subversive of the best interests of our Republic."

CREDIT ASKED FOR
WOOL PRODUCERSAppeal Made to Federal Reserve
Board for Relief in Emergency
Said to Have Been Brought
on by Wave of Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A wave of economy on the part of the buying public in protest against high prices for clothing, causing cancellation of mill orders, which, in turn, caused cancellation of wool-buying orders and left the producer without a market, is said to be responsible for the plight in which the wool interests find themselves.

To ease the situation, a plan of financing similar to that inaugurated in the cotton section when a similar situation confronted cotton growers in 1917 is proposed.

Wool growers from 13 states, wool dealers, manufacturers and bankers, numbering about 75, with representatives of the various wool and sheep growers' associations and members of the American Farm Bureau Federation, appeared before the Federal Reserve Board here yesterday to urge immediate relief in the wool-producing industry.

On May 20 the price of wool dropped from 65 cents per pound to 20, with no takers. W. H. King and Reed Smoot, Senators from Utah; F. B. Kellogg, Senator from Minnesota; and Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, advocated a credit plan which would enable local banks to advance credit to wool producers to carry them through the present emergency.

Some of the growers and one of the senators present charged the existence of a conspiracy among woolen manufacturers to depress prices by withdrawing from the market simultaneously with threatened large importations of Australian wool. These charges were not substantiated, however, and statements made by manufacturers and woolen merchants seemed to indicate that this tremendous slump in the market was due principally to a sharp break in demands, which leaves them with considerable stocks on hand and no market in which to sell manufactured goods.

The opinion was expressed that later demands must be as large or larger than normal and that the price would undoubtedly experience a sharp rise later on.

Shoe Man Charged With Profiteering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Warrants charging profiteering in the retail sale of shoes have been sworn out by Department of Justice agents against Joseph Pietzuch Company, one of the largest retail shoe firms in this city, and Joseph Pietzuch, president. The warrants cite as instances of profiteering the alleged sale of shoes worth \$7 a pair for \$14 a pair.

Plan to Discourage Profiteering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—NEW YORK, New York.—In an effort to eliminate profiteering in piece goods, the International Association of Garment Manufacturers has announced that henceforth no piece goods will be listed in the association's exchange bulletin at a price more than two cents a yard in excess of the last mill price, where this can be determined, the governing board having decided that two cents is a sufficient margin to cover both freight and brokerage charges.

The association explained that it sought to discourage speculative holdings, and to provide means for an overstocked cutter-up to release with safety a part of his material.

Profiteering in Alleged Repairing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Charges of profiteering in the prices charged for shoe repairing are declared by the Commission on the Necessaries of Life to have basis in fact, following investigations of complaints. A formal hearing will be held the coming week and an attempt will be made to stabilize prices.

COAL POOL MAY
RELIEVE SITUATIONUnited States Interstate Commerce Board Authorities Re-
newal of War Plan for the Ex-
pediting of Lake Shipments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The recent authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission of a renewal of the 1918 lake coal pool, whereby all bituminous coal brought to the lakes for forwarding to the northwest will be pooled for the expediting of steamers it is hoped may bring about an improvement in the condition which at this time is serious in the extreme.

To this end the Interstate Commerce Commission on June 11 issued an order that all ore cars from lake ports to their various destinations in the Ohio valleys shall be returned to the coal mines instead of being returned empty to lake ports for more ore. This is the first step in the solution of the all-important car supply problem.

Members of the Cleveland Coal Shippers' executive committee who visited the Interstate Commerce Commission last week found there an intimation on the part of Interstate Commissioner Acheson that a resort to the "priority orders" for the distribution of coal, which prevailed during the war period, was being seriously considered by that commission.

Whether it will be necessary to put this in force or not has not yet been determined. If it is, however, the order of priority will be the railroads, the United States Government, and the Great Lakes and New England in the order named.

Pool Goes Into Effect

H. M. Griggs, manager of the Cleveland Ore and Coal Exchange, has control of the pool, which went into effect June 14, and has been designated as the representative of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Cleveland for the carrying out of its orders under this new arrangement.

The seriousness of the coal situation so far as the northwest, with its demand for 26,500,000 tons per season is concerned, is indicated by the fact that on the week ending June 7 there was sent from the various Lake Erie ports a total of 389,831 tons at a time when under normal conditions figures ought to be reaching 800,000 tons a week. During the month of May last the entire lake fleet only loaded 1,195,732 tons of coal, which was 2,436,119 tons less than was shipped in May, 1919, when the movement was 3,631,851 tons. Shipments up to June 1 were 1,497,304 tons, which is a loss of 2,216,730 tons compared with the same time last season, when the movement was 4,714,034 tons. The boats took up 152,918 tons of fuel up to June 1, compared with 220,096 tons for the same time last year. Bituminous coal production throughout the United States today is 2,000,000 tons a week short of normal and, so far as a central Ohio field is concerned, there has not been a day since the strike ended five months ago that our car supply has exceeded 50 per cent of normal.

In presenting the situation to the Interstate Commerce Commission last week, C. E. Maurer, president of the Glens Run Coal Company, representing the executive committee of the Lake Coal Shippers, set forth the following facts: That in 1918 there was handled over the docks and shipped to the northwest 28,000,000 tons of coal; that the beginning of the season there were on the docks 2,000,000 tons, making a total of 30,000,000 tons, of which 25,000,000 tons were consumed during the year. In 1919 there were shipped 33,000,000 tons and there was left over on the docks 5,000,000 tons, making a total of 38,000,000 tons, all of which was consumed during the year, leaving the docks there at the beginning of this season.

Big Shipments Needed

In order, therefore, to meet the absolutely necessary requirements of coal for the northwest, Mr. Maurer told the Interstate Commerce Commission, it will be necessary this year to ship at least 26,500,000 tons, and it is doubtful whether this amount will meet the requirements. To do this there must be forwarded 1,655,000 tons per week.

Mr. Maurer said that at the present moment the public utilities of the great industrial center dependent upon the bituminous mines for fuel are totally without supplies. In the city of

Cleveland light is being shut off at midnight and power consumers are limited because of want of coal supply. Retailers have no coal in stock and are only delivering sufficient to take care of the daily wants of the householders. Industries throughout the valleys and along the Great Lakes have been compelled to close down for want of fuel and unless the remedy is arrived at at once either the northwest must suffer or the industries in this congested district be closed.

A large proportion of the mines in this territory, Mr. Maurer told the Commission, have been running less than 30 per cent of time, while mines operating on assigned cars and individually owned cars have been running full time. The result of this has been that the former mines that must supply the lake coal, the industries and householders, are of necessity short of men, and even with a continuous car supply, it will be midsummer before sufficient labor can be secured to operate these mines at anything like a reasonable capacity.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS
MINISTER TO GREECE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Edward Capps, of New Jersey, was named yesterday by President Wilson as Minister to Greece, a recess appointment. S. Parker Gilbert Jr., was nominated an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Dr. Capps is a professor of classics at Princeton University. He is a native of Illinois and has written many books on Greek literature and drama. After being graduated from Yale University he studied in Athens, Greece, and Halle, Germany. Returning to this country, he became tutor in Latin at Yale, and was professor of Greek language and literature at the University of Chicago, serving until he went to Princeton in 1907.

Mr. Gilbert succeeds R. C. Leffingwell, resigned, in charge of fiscal offices. His home is in New Jersey. He has been in the Treasury as assistant to Mr. Leffingwell since early in the war.

SUIT TO STOP USE OF BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—CHICAGO, Illinois.—Suit for an injunction restraining the city of Chicago from using the new bridge over the Chicago River at Michigan Avenue, which was recently opened as the connecting link in Chicago's boulevard system, has been filed in the United States Court by attorneys for the Scherzer Bridge Company of Chicago. The city and the contractors who built the bridge are charged with infringing patents held by the bridge company. Similar suits are still pending in the courts over other bascule bridges built by the city.

TROUBLE NOT RACIAL,
DECLARE CHICAGOANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—CHICAGO, Illinois.—Denial is made by both Negroes and whites that a clash which followed the burning of the United States flag by Negro propagandists here on Sunday evening was in any way a race riot. The trouble followed a parade by members of the Star Order of Ethiopia, an organization formed for the purpose of returning Negroes to Abyssinia, founded by leaders who called themselves "princes of Abyssinia."

After the shooting, shops in the Negro district at Thirty-Fifth Street and Indiana Avenue, where the trouble occurred, were closed, and order was maintained.

Business men of the district stated that they wished it understood that the trouble was in no way a race riot, and that it should be remembered that it was a Negro policeman who went to the defense of the United States flag.

Graham Romeyn Taylor, head of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations, appointed by Gov. F. O. Lowden, stated that the present attitude of both whites and Negroes in the district where rioting occurred last year was now for cooperation, which would discourage any attempts to cause antagonism between the races.

Negroes Indorse William H. Thompson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—CHICAGO, Illinois.—Indorsement of William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, as a third party candidate for President of the United States has been made by organizations of Negroes who call the Mayor a friend of their race. Mayor Thompson has been credited with being the means of bringing thousands of Negroes to the city as industrial workers during the war, and has been the subject of criticism for aiding their influx when proper housing conditions were lacking.

LABOR STRONG IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Organized Labor is participating to an unprecedented extent in the presidential campaign, which is marked by bitterness on both sides. The general election of presidential electors, numbering 354, will occur on June 25.

Senator Arturo Alessandri, candidate of the Liberal Alliance, who has the support of the Radical Party, has been in public life for many years. This is the first political venture of his opponent, Luis Barros Borgoño, candidate of the Union Nationalists, with whom the Conservatives and majority Liberals are allied.

When your automobile
is out of order—

You don't attempt to put it in shape yourself. You take it to some service station and turn it over to an expert mechanic.

Library Bureau is such a service station—not for automobiles, but for filing systems that stall on the hills of detail and are forever breaking down at critical moments.

Getting things done is largely a matter of getting things started. The way to get a good filing system is to literally bang your fist on the desk and say—

"I'm through waiting for lost letters. I want the letter I want when I want it. I'm going to get it. I know Library Bureau can show me a smooth-running filing system for this business."

We hope you will put it to us just that way. We have solved thousands of filing problems. Somewhere in our 44 years' experience we have solved one similar to yours.

Perhaps what you need is a centralized filing system. We'll be glad to show you the advantages of co-ordinating the work of different departments.

Write for folder describing the system
of centralized filing at Willys-Overland

Library Bureau

CARD AND FILING SYSTEMS		FILING CABINETS WOOD AND STEEL	
Boston 43 Federal Street	New York 316 Broadway	Philadelphia 910 Chestnut Street	Chicago 8 N. Michigan Ave.
Albany, 101 State Street	Atlanta, 152 N. Pryor Street	Baltimore, 14 Light Street	Birmingham, 2005-6 Jefferson Co. Bank Bldg.
Bridgeport, 380 Main Street	Buffalo, 120-122 Pearl Street	Cleveland, 248 Superior Arcade	Columbus, 20 South Third Street
Denver, 450-456 Gas and Electric Bldg.	Des Moines, 392 Union Bldg.	Detroit, 68 Washington Bldg.	Fall River, 20 Bedford Street
Hartford, 78 Pearl Street	Houston, 708 Main Street	Indianapolis, 212 Merchants Bank Bldg.	Kansas City, 215 Oak Bldg.
Milwaukee, 830 Cassell Bldg.	Minneapolis, 428 Second Ave. South	New Orleans, 512 Camp Street	Newark, N. J., 31 Clinton Street
Pittsburgh, 637-639 Oliver Bldg.	Portland, Me., 455 Masonic Bldg.	Providence, 79 Westminster Street	Richmond, 1223-24 Mutual Bldg.
St. Louis, 513-515 Arcade Bldg.	St. Paul, 116-Endicott Arcade	Saratoga, 408 Conwell Bldg.	Springfield, Mass., Whitney Bldg.
Syracuse, 401-407 Garner Bldg.	Toledo, 620 Solter Bldg.	Washington, 743 15th Street, N. W.	Worcester, 716 State Mutual Bldg.
DISTRICT OFFICES			
F. W. Wentworth	San Francisco, 539 Market Street	Seattle, 105 Cherry Street	Oakland, 1444 San Pablo Avenue
Los Angeles, 440 Pacific Electric Bldg.	Parker Bros., Dallas, 109 Field Street	C. G. Adams	Salt Lake City, 100 Atlas Bldg.
FOREIGN OFFICES			
London	Manchester	Birmingham	Cardiff
Glasgow	Paris		

There's True Food Value
in that combination of wheat and malted
barley—

GRAPE-NUTS

Its flavor appeals and its scientific making insures fullest satisfaction.

There's no waste to Grape-Nuts, for every bit is eatable and best of all there's true food value in every atom.

Ready to Serve—Quickly Digested

"There's a Reason"

WHY PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ARE HIGH

American Petroleum Institute Gives as Reason the Failure of Production in America to Keep up With Consumption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The failure of production to keep pace with consumption is the reason assigned by the American Petroleum Institute in a memorandum to the Federal Trade Commission attempting to justify recent increases in gasoline, kerosene and other petroleum products. The institute states that the oil business has always met every public and private demand, and will continue to do so by means of conservation of petroleum and its products, increased production, increased importation, increased efficiency in the construction of automobile engines and increased efficiency in refining. To do this, it requires, so it was said, the cooperation of the public and the government, both in the United States and abroad.

In the preliminary statement filed with the commission, the memorandum remarks, the institute stated that in 1919 in the United States domestic production and consumption were: Production, 377,719,000 barrels; consumption, 375,559,000 barrels, an excess of production of 2,160,000 barrels. Stocks at refineries increased 709,000 barrels in 1919.

Changes in Prices

"The changes in prices occurred toward the close of the year, while the figures referred to cover the whole of the year," it is asserted. "A material change in the relationship of the production to consumption of petroleum and its products occurred about August 1, 1919; this change has dominated the situation since and has not spent its force."

"As long as production is less than consumption there is no hope for a reduction in prices, and the tendency must continue to be upward."

"The table which is incorporated in the preliminary statement accompanying this exhibit shows that since August 1, 1919, production and consumption have been at the following annual rates: Consumption, 436,343,255 barrels; production, 402,626,025; excess of consumption over production of 33,717,230 barrels."

The memorandum also declares that there is keen competition in the oil industry and that there can never be any corner in the ownership of producing properties in America. It says that the United States Geological Survey has in its files the names of more than 16,000 individuals and corporations engaged in the business of producing petroleum in the United States.

Standard Oil Holdings

"It is a popular misconception," says the memorandum, "that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its former subsidiaries control the ownership of production in the United States. The attached table shows as accurately as we are able to estimate in the limited time available the proportion of the crude production in the United States owned by these companies. In terms of volume of production in barrels it is 17 per cent; in terms of value, as estimated in the table, it is 13.95 per cent."

"No other interest or group of interests own so large a proportion of the whole."

"There has been a tremendous growth in the refining and marketing industry in the United States. Capital to the extent of millions of dollars has poured into the business."

"Attached is a table showing the recent growth of the refining industry in the United States. The table, compiled from official sources, shows the following growth:

	No. of Refineries	Aggregate Capacities per day
1913	268	1,118,155 barrels
1919	289	1,295,115
1920	273	1,520,565

and on January 1, 1920, there were 59 refineries, with capacities aggregating 263,500 barrels, in course of construction."

ELECTRIC COMPANY STRIKE AVOIDED

LYNN, Massachusetts.—The plant of the General Electric Company reopened in all departments yesterday after a shutdown of three days. The strike which labor leaders had said would begin yesterday to enforce demands regarding wages and working conditions did not take place. Factory managers said the only conspicuous absentee was the 200 operatives who walked out several weeks ago because of dissatisfaction with the time-keeping system, and that all departments were running virtually in full, with the same crews as at the time of the shutdown last Wednesday.

It is understood that conferences have been arranged between the superintendent and representatives of the employees for a discussion of grievances.

CANADIAN WHEAT IS MUCH IMPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—At no time in the history of Canada have her wheat fields meant so much to the world as now. Canada produces wheat of the finest grades and in such large quantities as to place the Dominion well up among the wheat-producing countries of the world. Both federal and provincial departments of agriculture

have done their share in improving wheat varieties and extending the growth of this necessary cereal. An interesting account of the work that has been done is contained in the May number of the Agricultural Gazette, the official organ of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. It is there shown that the most widely grown varieties were developed by Canadian natural scientists.

The seed branch and the department assist the Canadian Seed Growers Association in extending the growth of pedigreed varieties. The seed branch itself encourages seed crop competitions and seed fairs, tests seeds for farmers and merchants, inspects seeds on sale, and has, through the Canadian Seed Purchasing Commission, insured supplies of dependable seed wheat during recent years.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of Walker's Galleries, London

"Jeune Dame montant à cheval," drawn by LeClerc and engraved by Voysard

GUATEMALA AND GREAT BRITAIN

Former's New Government Recognized by the Latter According to Minister Manuel Arroyo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Great Britain has tacitly, if not officially, recognized the new government of Guatemala, recently established by Carlos Herrera, who ousted Manuel Estrada Cabrera, according to Dr. Manuel Arroyo, newly-appointed Minister from Guatemala to the British Government, who passed through New Orleans, with Mrs. Arroyo, on their way to his new post, recently. Dr. Arroyo, who has been prominent in educational and political affairs in Guatemala for several years, said:

"H. Gaisford, Great Britain's new Minister to Guatemala arrived in Guatemala City and assumed the duties of his post on May 30. This fact, with my own appointment as Minister to England, indicates that Great Britain has recognized the provisional government of Guatemala, established by President Carlos Herrera, and expects to extend formal official recognition shortly. The new government of my country also expects the recognition of the United States soon."

In reply to questions about himself, Dr. Arroyo said: "I was Minister to Costa Rica, France and Germany, for four years each. During the late war I served three years as Guatemalan Minister to Berlin. When the United States declared war on Germany, and Guatemala followed with her declaration, I returned to Guatemala City. I was a member of the Guatemalan Chamber of Deputies, which, last April, voted to give President Cabrera a leave of absence, and elected Carlos Herrera President ad interim. Prior to the overthrow of the Cabrera government I was one of the council of state of nine men, who served the then President in an advisory capacity. After the downfall of the Cabrera government, I served as Minister of Education in the Cabinet of President Herrera."

SANTA BARBARA PAGEANT-PLAY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SANTA BARBARA, California.—An out-of-door pageant-play entitled "The Quest" will be staged in the natural amphitheater here as a sequel to the successful performance of "La Primavera" last April. The play calls for a cast of 300 and is the work of Sidney "Coe Howard," a California writer, the production to be in the hands of the Community Arts Association.

WORLD AVIATION FAIR PLANNED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Plans for a world air fair to take place in Chicago during the summer of 1921 are announced by the Aviation Club of Chicago. Every country in the world which is interested in aviation will send aeroplanes to the meeting, according to officials of the club.

FRENCH COSTUME IN 1781

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office
LONDON, England.—At the Walker Gallery, 118, New Bond Street, is an extremely interesting little show of costume plates, nearly 100 in number, taken from the Galerie des Modes et Costumes Français, published by Esnauts and Rapilly in 1781. The engravings, which are of the finest, are colored by hand, and even the Bibliothèque Nationale only possesses a plain copy, though a phrase on the title-page shows that they were supposed to be colored.

The first thing noticeable about the titles of the pictures is their world-

gloves, striped salmon petticoat caught up behind, and her pendants, "sandals" they are called here, to keep her dainty slippers from the dirt. No. 116 is a gentleman who has gone in for simplicity; his plain brown coat, yellow breeches and green waistcoat are subdued in cut and coloring compared with his rivals, and he has a square, sensible, undandyish face. No. 121 is a gay lady on horseback, riding astride, wearing a hat with gaily colored plumes, a blue riding coat turned back with flame color over a red habit, green gloves, her saddle-cloth of blue edged with flame color to match her habit.

The theatrical habit of an infernal deity is startling by its contrast with these comparatively simple fashions. Her dressed and powdered head surmounts a garment edged with snakes, bats' wings of green and red form her hoop and farthingale—if we may be allowed the anachronism—and her skirt is adorned with flames, thunderbolts and serpents, while she carries a snake-encircled torch in her left hand. She is fitly matched by 130, a Fury who, however, only achieves a single row of bats' wings, but in return wears serpents around her little boots. Athalie (No. 132) would have staggered Racine, so enormous is the hoop which extends to the full length of her outstretched arms, and we turn with relief to No. 135, a pretty dress à l'anglaise, green with white trimmings set off by an elegant tall cane and fan. But if the Fury is astonishing, the Démon is more so. An enormous cap crowded with feathers, a close-fitting bodice and projecting skirt cut in one piece over dark breeches, and an abundant crop of serpents and demons' heads are set off by a dagger and torch and an attitude of the fiercest (theatrical) rage. It is a relief to turn to the gentler Sylph and Sylphide and their Queen or to the delightful youth in his loose pink bedgown lined with silk, sipping his dish of chocolate in a déshabille as elegant as that of Harry Warrington in his splendor, or to the adorable Paysan and Paysanne, two Watteau figures come to life in the dance.

A Strange Olympus

Nor are the ancient deities of Olympus less imposing in their way than those of the nether world. Venus, with her powder and hoop and haven of flowers, and ribbons; Apollo with his lyre and buskins, his elegant robe shot with gold to represent his own rays, his loose blue mantle and laurel wreath; Neptune and Thetis with their rococo shells and gay garments and the mantle that distinguishes the eighteenth century deity or ruler from the common herd—the Queen of the Sylphs wears it, for instance, where her satellites do not—truly they are a strange Olympus, far removed from the atmosphere of Plutarch's Lives which another decade was to see all over France.

Nor must we forget the ladies' pets, the little negro page here, the monkey there, the parrot with his six-perched stand expanding at either end into bowl and seed trough; such things are a true part of the social life of the day. In one case only does the catalogue assist us to a historic statement. No. 171, a gentleman wrapped in a blue cloak à l'italienne, that cloak is said to have been introduced into



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of Walker's Galleries, London

by J. B. Martin

France in the reign of Louis XIV, and its vogue to have lasted till 1745, its revival being again expected. It is not unlike the cloak of the Italian officer of today and is an interesting sidelight on the continuity of fashion.

But we have left the children to the last; No. 189, with its delicious baby boy in a so-called "sailor costume" of red, with a white ruff and green scarf, and its little overdressed lady beside him; No. 188, the toddler in leading strings just learning to walk, with a structure—a variety—what old Nollekens the sculptor called a pudding—above its cap to protect its head if it falls; or the three children, the boy in green with his red sash and white hat, bending down so eagerly in his long trousers, the girl with her long



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of Walker's Galleries, London
"Trois enfants avec un chien," drawn by LeClerc and engraved by Dupin

grown-up dress, apron and fan, and the dog they are playing with. It was not good to be a little girl in 1781, but the children look happy all the same, though the babies, with their delightful little short frocks, have much the best of it. Altogether a show not to be missed.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOR AND MINIMUM WAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—At the second annual congress of the Cape Federation of Labor Unions Colonel Creswell said the fact recently had become clear that many people who had not thought they were ready for trade unionism had found themselves organizing on trade union lines. Trade unionism was lifting the world today from the competitive system into the system of cooperation which was what the Labor Party wanted.

At the second day's sessions a number of resolutions were passed including one urging the government to take steps to end the importation into South Africa of contract labor.

There was a lengthy discussion in the afternoon on a motion that congress is of opinion that the time has now arrived for establishing a national minimum rate of wages in all industries, including agriculture, and calls upon all trade unions to use their utmost endeavors to bring this national minimum about. The resolution was eventually adopted with an amendment adding, after wages "providing for a decent standard of life based on the cost of living."

In the course of an address, Colonel Creswell gave the following advice to every South African trade unionist, "that he should bear in mind that he owed duty not merely to one trade union but to the nation in which common nationhood meant common comradeship to carry forward the affairs of the nation in the best and fairest possible way."

TENTS AS RELIEF OF HOUSING NEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That tents are an immediate and practical relief for the housing problem is being demonstrated by the New York Vacant Lot Gardening Association, which announces that it has obtained 25 acres of excellent land in New Jersey, on the Passaic River, beyond Summit, where sites sufficient for tent and garden will be allotted free upon application by letter addressed to the association at Berkeley Heights, New Jersey. The land is level and close to the Lackawanna Station at Berkeley Heights. Pump water will be provided for the tract.

"People say tents are for summer, but I have lived in a single tent in the winter of Montana with nothing but a sheet-iron wood stove, and have been comfortable," said Bolton Hall, treasurer. "A double tent is as warm as a house."

SOCIALIST SOCIETY PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Inter-collegiate Socialist Society will open its seven-day conference at the Inn-In-The-Hills, Highland, New York, this evening, with a discussion of various divisions of the radical movement, including the Russian Soviet, Dr. James P. Warbasse is scheduled to outline the work of the Russian cooperatives and their relations to the Soviet Government. The German situation is to be discussed tomorrow and Great Britain on Thursday. On Friday the discussion of the problems of the United States in international and industrial fields will be begun.

FRENCH ATTITUDE TOWARDS CILICIA

Writer Declares France Has Broken Solemn Covenant With Armenians to Give Cilicia Benefit of Self-Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It is interesting to note that at the conference of London it was decided that Erzerum was to be included within the limits of the Armenian state and Armenia was to comprise the territory of the present republic in Russian Armenia, as well as the Vilayets of Van, Bitlis and Erzerum, with an exit to the Black Sea. At San Remo the Italian representative adopted a pro-Turkish attitude and advocated the exclusion of Erzerum from the Armenian limits on the ground that it would be extremely difficult to oust Kemal from there, and that a force of 50,000 men was needed, to accomplish this. All the members of the council did not share Italy's views. Some asked for the advice of military experts. Unable to come to a decision they decided to refer the determination of the Armenian frontiers to President Wilson. The council also decided that the three Armenian provinces of Hapzout, Diarbekir and part of Sivas, together with Cilicia, were to revert to Turkey, and the Armenians in those parts were to be protected under the clause of the treaty regarding Christian minorities.

France's Protection

While France was to obtain a mandate over Syria, she was authorized by the Council to keep Cilicia in the name of the Sultan, as it were. How the French have been protecting Armenians in the regions coming within their sphere of influence is well known! They have dragged the fair name of France into the mire, so far as the Near East is concerned.

When the war started there was a clear stipulation between the Armenian National Delegation and the French Government that, in return for the military contingents which the Armenians were to supply for military operations in Cilicia, the French would insure to them not only protection in Cilicia and to the north thereof, but also the benefits of self-government.

The Armenian contingent from America alone was about 2000 men plus 1000 that fell on the battle fields of France, and about 8000 more from other parts who all very gloriously fought under the French flag, and at the present time it is again the Armenians who are really holding the field against Kemal's forces. Not only have the French violated their solemn covenants with the Armenians, but they have allied themselves with Kemal. It was only under the stress of public opinion in England and elsewhere that they have somewhat modified their policy; but, in essence, it has not changed. The French want to keep Cilicia without the Armenians.

Looking to the "Franks"

Since the times of the Crusaders, the Christian nations of the Near East have very stupidly looked to the "Franks" for their liberation. How the legend has cropped up that the western nations are all animated with an altruistic spirit toward the peoples of the Near East, it is hard to say. It is a well-known fact that the Italians have been selling arms to Kemal to fight the Greeks and the Armenians. Oh! what a fall. Then comes Italy's Latin sister nation, France—the France of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, of the declaration of the Rights of Man, of Hugo, Lamartine, whose works and whose ideas Armenians and Greeks adopted and disseminated throughout the Near East.

Civilization and human freedom are at stake. The Armenians in Cilicia are continuing to fight. Quite recently the Armenians in America, seeing that the French would not send enough troops to protect the population there offered to send five to ten thousand volunteers to Armenian Cilicia. The French Government however refused the offer.

COTTON CHOPPERS USE AUTOS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas.—Negro cotton choppers are riding to and from the cotton fields in automobiles owned by the wealthy planters. Because of the scarcity of labor and the necessity of taking advantage of the favorable weather, Negroes living in this city are loaded into automobiles early each morning and driven to the cotton plantations.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

TREMONT AND BOYLSTON STS.
BOSTON

TODAY
Sales of New Skirts
Sweaters
and Blouses

MR. NITTI'S CAREER AS ITALY'S PREMIER

No Minister Had Been so Much
Abused at Home or Praised
Abroad—What Led to the
Recent Political Crisis

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—After an unusually long and arduous crisis, during which his enemies made every effort to impede his success, Mr. Nitti, before the advent of the Giolitti Cabinet, proved himself to be the only man capable of forming a Ministry. The alternatives to a "reincarnation" (to use Italian political slang) of Mr. Nitti were Mr. Meda, the Roman Catholic leader, who refused at once; Mr. Bonomi, the Reformist Socialist chief and Mr. Nitti's former Minister of War, who accepted, but failed, owing to Roman Catholic opposition; Mr. DeNava, another colleague of Mr. Nitti, who never had the least prospect of succeeding, and Mr. Giolitti, whose hour had not yet come. Thus, by a process of elimination, the sovereign's choice again came round to the fallen Premier, who, 19 days after his fall, became once more Prime Minister with the aid of those same Roman Catholics, who had voted against him. With a quaint disregard of logic, one of his colleagues in the Cabinet was the Roman Catholic Deputy, Mr. Micheli, who insisted upon making the motion, fatal to Mr. Nitti's Administration. People may well ask whether "it was worth while to change the government" for so little.

New Cabinet's Composition

The two chief characteristics of the new Cabinet were its inexperience and its lack of leaders. Seven of the 14 ministers never sat in a cabinet before, and the combination was likened to "an operative company without leading ladies," for it contains both Roman Catholics and Radicals, yet both the Roman Catholic and the Radical leaders were conspicuous by their absence. The ministers possessed technical abilities and represented a considerable number of votes in the Chamber.

The most important of them were Mr. Peano, to whom Mr. Giolitti addressed, in 1914, his famous letter in favor of neutrality, containing the phrase that a "good deal" could be obtained without fighting; and Mr. Micheli, the parliamentary secretary of the Roman Catholic Popular Party. On the other hand, the Cabinet lost the ripe experience of Mr. Luzzatti, Italy's leading financial authority.

Like all Italian cabinets, however, for many years the last Nitti Cabinet was a coalition. It included three radicals, five Liberal Democrats (among them two Giolittians) and two Roman Catholics.

It had against it all the 156 Official Socialists, the solitary Nationalist, the group of "combatants," and all the former Sonninians, like Mr. Salandra, who told the Roman students that "to mention Mr. Nitti after shouting 'Long live Italy' was a national humiliation." Mr. Salandra, the Premier who made the war, fell in 1916, and there are no signs of his political resurrection. There is only one instance in Italian political history of a statesman who has regained his former position after a bad fall; that case is Mr. Giolitti in 1903, and it took him fully ten years to recover the premiership.

Cabinet's Adriatic Policy

It seemed at first sight as if the Cabinet's Adriatic policy would remain unchanged, in view of the facts that both Mr. Scialoja and Count Storza continued to be respectively Minister and Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, and that Admiral Sechi and Mr. Torre, both favorable to a direct agreement with the Jugo-Slavs, had not left the government. But a sudden announcement was made that while the government's Adriatic policy was unaltered in fundamentals, the Pallanza conference with the Jugo-Slav delegates was indefinitely postponed. The reasons officially given for this regrettable change of front were that the Cabinet had to devote its whole attention to the internal condition of the country and to preparing itself for the Spa Conference.



You Should Have
A Harwood Pianola
in Your Home

With a Harwood Pianola the world of music is at your finger tips. With it you can not only play—you can give every selection the expression you think it should have.

Ask us to show you the superior and exclusive features of the Harwood Pianola.

Very Easy Payments
Call or Write

J.W. JENKINS
SONS MUSIC CO.
1015 Walnut
KANSAS CITY, MO.

ference. In Italy the real motive is usually not the nominal one. In this case it is possible that the Premier had been influenced by the recent evolution of the Roman Catholic Popular Party toward Dalmatian irredentism, and still more by the vehement campaign of the opposition against a resumption of the Pallanza negotiations.

There are Ironsides, who will have no compromise with the Jugo-Slavs, but insist that Italy's only policy should be that of Baron Sonnino—the application of the treaty of London, which they so interpret as to give them Flume (by the treaty expressly assigned to Croatia) as well as Northern Dalmatia (by the treaty categorically given to Italy). They argue that Flume must be Italian in virtue of self-determination and Northern Dalmatia in virtue of the secret treaty. This is what English lawyers call "pleading inconsistent defenses." In any case, the Allies have said plainly, and Mr. Nitti stated the fact in Parliament, that this is not their view, but that, if the treaty be applied, it must be the whole treaty and nothing but the treaty.

A Policy of Delay

The Italian Nationalists advocate a policy of delay; they hope that matters may be dragged on till November, when they believe and hope that Mr. Wilson's party will be defeated at the American presidential election, and that "something may turn up" in their favor. Latterly there has been a curious change of opinion in regard to Mr. Giolitti's Adriatic policy. That statesman, in 1914, was not even in favor of Trieste and the whole of the Trentino being annexed to Italy, much less of the annexation of Flume and Dalmatia. Yet recently his name was put forward by young General "Pepino" Garibaldi, grandson of the national hero, who has paid a visit to Zara and is identified with Nationalistic ideas. The Garibaldis have long admired the personal qualities of Mr. Giolitti, but that veteran politician's career has never been associated with military adventures.

True, he was Premier at the time of the Libyan war in 1911, but he never approved it, and was driven into it despite his own judgment. Even so recently as last October he strongly criticized the too exclusively territorial contents of the Treaty of London, while deploring "the sad clause"—which he declared to have been "unjustifiable"—assigning Flume to the Croats. Rightly or wrongly, Mr. Giolitti is still considered in England and France as not the person most suited, after his action in 1914, to sit by the side of British and French statesmen at the conference table, and his action in helping to keep Mr. Nitti in office argued his own agreement on that point with the opinion of the Allies.

Internal Difficulties

But the gravest difficulties which Mr. Nitti had to face were those at home. The sanguinary and unexplained encounter between the Roman students and the "Royal Guards"—a newly created police force, composed of young and inexperienced men, and armed with revolvers alone, instead of truncheons—had an unfortunate repercussion upon politics, with which it had really nothing to do. University discipline in Rome has long been lax, and the students naturally like what is known in England as "a rag." On this occasion the police seem to have lost their heads, and it is suggested that the whole affair was really started by some provocative miscreant, anxious to embroil the students with the police.

The opposition would have been superhuman had it not sought to make political capital out of the victims of the Via Nazionale. Did not the English Liberals bid their countrymen "remember Mitchellstown," and the English Tories retort with the cry of "Remember Featherstone"? Besides, in Italy party hatred has become more violent than it ever was in England 30 years ago. In the view of the opposition, and especially of the former Sonninians, Mr. Nitti could do no right. Certainly no Premier has been so much abused at home or so much praised abroad.



The Wash Skirt

is an indispensable article in milady's summer wardrobe—there are so many occasions when nothing else is proper!

A wonderful selection awaits you at this store—Skirts of every effective fabric in the smartest of designs,

\$8.75 up

Wool Brothers
1020-22-24-26 Walnut
KANSAS CITY, MO.

SPAIN AS A COUNTRY FOR THE TRAVELER

Apart From Certain Irritations
Felt in Travel, There Is a Big
Balance Left to the Tourist
in the Way of Delights

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Beyond the condemnations already expressed in the columns, something more has to be said upon the hotel question in Spain at the present time. Travelers naturally make for the best hotels, and as it has been shown, there are so few of them that they do what they like in the matter of tariffs. But a hint has been given upon the second-class hotels. In older days these had a bad reputation for their poor and unclean accommodation, their smells and their perpetual garlic. They no longer deserve that reputation; they have advanced enormously in the big cities along with the progressive movement in Spain.

In Madrid, in Barcelona, in Seville and other cities there are these second-class hotels, which in the matter of apartments and food are often excellent and most reasonable in their charges. They are generally short of bathrooms, and, of course, they have no luxurious public rooms, but these are almost their only disadvantages. Travelers who do not insist on the extreme of luxury, quite regardless of cost, may be recommended to try them.

Scope for Hotel Exploitation

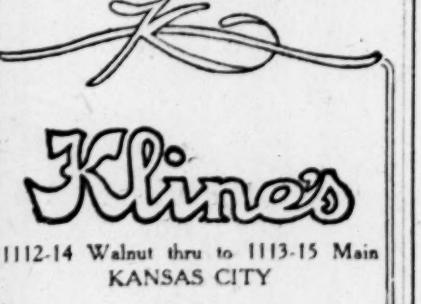
On the main question there are several fortunes waiting for the foreign syndicates who will come into Spain and build fine hotels, where visitors may be housed and fed at such prices as will yield a fair profit to the proprietors. There never was such scope in any country in the world for hotel exploitation as in this case. New, modern hotels on American lines would carry all before them, from the day they were opened.

Prospective syndicates might begin with Seville, then try Madrid, and afterward give attention to Barcelona and Bilbao. They will find no difficulty in the matter of materials and labor; building of every description except hotels is going on all over Spain, but especially in Castille and the north at an enormous rate. And unless foreign syndicates do step in and do the work it appears that Spain will continue to be short of the necessary hotels.

Of the four in Madrid that have been called first-class, three are under the proprietorship and control of a Belgian who has various other hotels and other interests in different parts of Spain. As so much has been said against their charges and their tipping systems, it is right to add that their accommodation and food are really all that could be desired, even if in many details the convenience of guests is not studied as it would be in some other countries.

Bread Substitutes

There is just another word to add on the food question. Thanks to bad management by the Ministry of Supplies, and perpetual strikes and threatened strikes by the bakers, who are more given to striking than any other labor community in Spain, the bread frequently and suddenly takes a turn for the bad, and the British traveler on a morning finds himself back to mid-war quality and likes it not, the order having been given by the authorities for the limitation of flour and the putting in of substitutes. This may only last for a day or two, and



Vacation
Apparel

—is as important as the trip itself, and a wonderful selection is now being shown, featuring smart separate skirts for sports and dress wear, dainty blouses in many styles and the all-important sweaters in the newest modes and colorings—and the prices will suit any vacationist.

"Say it with flowers"

Rock's
Member of the Florists'
Telegraph Delivery
1106 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

then the leaves and rolls go back to their old good state. All other foods are abundant and good, though one constantly hears of scarcities in Spain. Nowhere else does one find the provision shops at the present time better stocked with great variety.

The other main question of corresponding interest and importance to travelers is that of the facilities for movement, railways, and so forth. They remain much what they were before the war, which is to say that they are moderate. They are certainly no better, and their charges have been increased. Unless one has a passion for resting in uncomfortable railway carriages, and making a deep study of the country from the windows, there is much time for absorbing details of each individual landscape. There is only one class of train to travel by in Spain, and that is the "lujo" or the "luce" of France, when there is one on the line along which it is desired to move.

Traveling de Luxe

These "lujo" trains, for which there is an extra charge, which generally move by night, and consist largely of wagon lits, are as good as need be, or as anyone has a right to expect. An inevitable journey by almost every traveler in Spain, that from Madrid to Seville, is accomplished in this way quite comfortably, by starting from the Atocha station in the capital at 8:20 in the evening and arriving at 9 in the morning, generally fairly punctually. Against this the other trains, even the so-called mail trains, duly take 24 hours for the business, so that the traveler has a very distinct difference to decide upon.

Along the main routes, such as Madrid to the French frontier, Madrid to Barcelona, and so forth, there is equally good traveling and the accommodation in the ordinary first-class carriages is quite all right. But along some other routes, which to travelers also come in what might be called the inevitable and indispensable class, the Spanish authorities are guilty of some shocking omissions.

For example, just as every traveler who gets to Madrid is almost certain to make a journey to Seville, so is the same traveler equally certain to go from Seville to Granada. He will find a considerable difference between the two journeys, for when he moves to Granada he must do it in the daytime, and he will be from 10 in the morning until after 7 at night on the road, and there are no restaurant cars on the train, and no sure means of obtaining food on the way, so that he must take a lunch basket with him.

A Tourist Handicap

This is unparadoxical; if Spain would popularize her touring she must at least do better than this. On the other hand, there are a few properly organized automobile connections between places that are not served by railway systems, which are as excellent as they are cheap. One of these, for example, is that between Cadiz and Algeiras, which is done at 30 pesetas, and for the interest of the journey is worth every centime of the money and a few more.

It is pleasant now to say that, so far as the governmental and public authorities, as distinct from private individuals and companies, are concerned, they do everything to add to the comfort and convenience of foreign visitors. There are no needless and irritating restrictions upon entrance to places of interest; quite the



Clubs
Balls
Shoes
Clothing

Come to us for your golf supplies. We have everything to make the game more pleasant.

Schmelzer's
1214 to 15 26-28 Grand Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Requisites of
Every Feminine
Summer Wardrobe

SWEATERS

—of brilliant hue, made of all silk or in shetland wool present scores of stunning new styles—

HARZFELD'S
Petitcoat Lane, Kansas City

TIERNAN DART
PRINTING COMPANY

CATALOGUE WORK
PRINTING
BLANK BOOKS
BINDING

312-314 West 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

contrary. Often admission is free, or at most only a nominal charge is made, and the attendants are civil, obliging and satisfied with small tips.

Anxious to Serve

In Madrid, Seville and other favorite resorts this will be found the general rule. The Prado gallery is open free on two days of the week, so with other institutions, and the Biblioteca Nacional, one of the finest public libraries in existence and excellently organized, is entirely at the service of strangers who may go there, and be supplied with books just in the same way as the Madrilenian. Temporary membership of other institutions, such as the Ateneo, where most interesting lectures are given and many club comforts and conveniences are afforded, is easily arranged.

The stranger will also find the Spaniards of every kind, and especially those in official and semi-official positions, anxious to serve him and give him a good impression of their country and its people. If many things are changing in Spain, the magnificent courtesy of the Spaniards is not changing. Thus when the wanderer reaches the capital and, having heard so much of the antics of the political crew, feels a desire to see them at it, the Congreso or Chamber of Deputies, he will experience little difficulty in getting a deputy to provide him with a card of admission if he goes about it in the right way, and, if he exerts himself still more, he may obtain a seat in the presidential box.

An Open-Air Library

The stranger will also find the city pleasantly improved in dozens of ways, little touches here and there showing a finely progressive spirit. To take a small example, when lounging in the Parque de Madrid or Retiro in these spring days, one of the most delightful places for such lounging, he will find there an open-air library with an attendant in charge, provided by the municipality. In a large shuttered case, in the middle of the park, are many shelves well stocked with books not only in the Spanish language but in French, English, Italian, and others. Any person may go and take one and walk off with it to read, being placed simply on his honor and for the common weal to return it in good condition before the closing time.

The street-car services are just as good and complete as the taxicabs and carriages are the reverse. But when all is said about certain irritations in traveling in this country of rich interest, there is a big balance left in the way of delights that are well worth the money. Spain is splendid for voyagers of intelligence and thought; she was never better. And business men and others who would discover something to their advantage wherever they go may not be disappointed with a journey to this country.

THE JONES STORE CO
KANSAS CITY, MO.



Women's
Extra Out-Size
Silk Hose
\$3.75

Pure thread silk of exceptional quality; shown in black, white, cordovan and navy. They're in extra out-sizes and have extra wide elastic lisle thread tops; pure ingrain dye; very specially priced, at the pair, \$3.75.

Jones—Main Street, First Floor

An Exhibit of
White Silks

Exquisite silks for bridal gowns, evening and dancing frocks, suits, dresses, blouses and all sports occasions. Included are white

Baronette Satin, La Jerz, Radium, Crepe de Chine, Moon Glo Crepe, Fan Ta Si, Kumsi Kumsa, Tri-colette, Taffeta and Georgette Crepe.

Samples to Out-of-Town Customers on Request

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS
COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

ACROSS ARABIA TO OASIS OF KHURMA

British Explorer Travels From
Persian Gulf on a Mission to
Ibn Saud, the Wahabi Ruler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society in the Eolian Hall recently, H. St. J. B. Philby, who was recently awarded the gold medal of the society for his explorations in Arabia, described a journey which he had made across Arabia from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea, which he accomplished at the close of 1917 on the occasion of a mission from the British Government to Ibn Saud, the Wahabi ruler of Central Arabia.

Two days after leaving the coast, Mr. Philby said, the mission reached the oasis of the Hasa, the most flourishing spot in all desert Arabia. Mr. Philby estimated the population of the district at 100,000, of whom some 30,000 were congregated in Hufuf, the largest town and most important commercial center in Ibn Saud's territories.

Menace to the World

At a later stage of his journey, Mr. Philby said, he passed through the oasis of Daraiyya, in the heart of the peninsula, which contained the ruins of the old Wahabi capital, where Saud, the great ancestor of the present ruler, extended his conquering arms over nearly the whole of Arabia. The rapid rise and no less rapid fall of the Wahabi Empire was considered to be one of the romances of history, which some thought might repeat itself within the present generation.

A hundred years ago, the lecturer stated, it was not the Turks alone who regarded that empire as a menace to the world, for when, in 1818, they had redeemed many previous failures by reducing Daraiyya to the state in which it still stands, the first European to cross Arabia was a British officer, sent on that long journey to congratulate Ibrahim Pasha on his handiwork.

Times, however, had changed, Mr.

Philby stated, the Wahabi power had risen again from its ashes and one of the first to congratulate the British Army on its victory over the Turk in 1918 was the great-great-grandson of the defender of the Daraiyya.

Notoriety Acquired

After a toilsome journey over a wide tract of desert country, Mr. Philby reached the oasis of Khurma, which in recent years had acquired a notoriety quite out of proportion to its intrinsic importance, and had probably been mentioned in the council chambers of Whitehall more often than any other locality in Arabia.

Already at the time of Mr. Philby's visit, it was beginning to be what it has been ever since, a bone of contention between Ibn Saud and the King of the Hedjaz. The dispute, however, did not reach the climax until some six months later, and only culminated in May of last year in a great battle from which Abdullah, the King's son and commander-in-chief of the Hedjaz forces, escaped, leaving all his guns, ammunition and equipment in the hands of the victorious Wahabi.

Mr. Philby said that the country in this part of Arabia was certainly not as barren as it looked. The honey in the mountains, he said, should find openings in the foreign market, and places like Taif and Madhij should be able to produce fruit in sufficient quantities for export, while the mineral deposits of the Hedjaz were still an unexplored field.

Minerals May Be Found

Speaking of what, from the geographical point of view, was the most interesting and least known portion of all central Arabia, namely, a broad belt of mountainous country, properly called the Highlands of Najd, Mr. Philby said that there was no part of Arabia which would better repay the trouble of close investigations, not only from a geographical, but from an economic point of view.

It was in that zone alone, he stated, that so far as the interior was concerned, minerals were likely to be found, and he added, for the information of those interested in that aspect of the question, that somewhere in that mountainous region of nearly 100,000 square miles there was said to be a gold mine.

Capes Are an All Summer Wrap of Many Uses

Capes are much in vogue this season in both silk and wool materials. Dropping from the shoulders in graceful folds to the hem of the skirt the Cape expresses a hint of the picturesque—of elegance.

Becoming to all figures these convenient wraps have attained an unusual popularity. Easily and quickly adjusted about the shoulders, the adaptability of the Cape is apparent.

Quality speaks in the material, the workmanship and in every detail of the Cape to be viewed in the section devoted to these garments. The woman who has not added a Cape to her summer wardrobe is missing something.

Materials used are Fan Ta Si, Faille, Satins, Taffeta, Feather-stitch, Peachbloom, Tricotine and Serges. Prices range from \$29.50 to \$198.00.

THIRD FLOOR
Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

The Result of
Faithfulness
It is a significant fact that most of our new customers are recommended to us by those we have served in the past.

F. Warner Karling
Furniture Company
2401-2403-2405-2407-2409-2411 East 15th St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY
IMMACULATE LINEN
F. W. PORTER, OWNER
1333-35 East Twelfth St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

WE PAY YOU 3 PER CENT
TO SAVE YOUR OWN
MONEY
Fidelity Savings Trust Co.
Scarritt Building—Opp. Post Office
KANSAS CITY, MO.

WOOLWORTH
HAT CO.
927 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

YOU CAN'T FORGET
ABC 123
FIREPROOF
WAREHOUSE CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Bell Coal Company
RETAIL COAL
No. 9 East 10th St. Both Phones Main 4838
KANSAS CITY, MO.

SAMUEL MURRAY
FLORIST
1017 Grand Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.

One of the "West's" Finest and most up-to-date milk plants is now open for your inspection. On Gilham Road at Thirty-first, Kansas City. All grades of milk and cream wholesale and retail.

Aines Farm Dairy Company
Both Phones Westport 851

COOLING TOWERS
SPRAY NOZZLE SYSTEMS
Great Western Contracting Co.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Under the Old
Town Clock
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Capital and Surplus
Three Million Dollars
Member
Federal Reserve Bank.
Every Financial Service
and a friendly personal.

Robinson Shoe Co.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Accredited Agency for the
RED CROSS SHOE

Visit "The Old Cries Shop"
Novelties, Wedding Presents,
Gifts of all kinds at
Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria
where you get
some of the best cooking in Kansas City.
3204-3210 TROOST AVE.

RUSSIA IS LACKING IN RAW MATERIALS

Former Soviet Official Points Out Barriers to Russian Export Trade and Need to Restore Personal Liberty and Transport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—In a recent number of The New Russia, a journal which is issued by the Russian Liberation Committee, an account of the present condition of export trade in Russia is given by an engineer who worked for some time under the Soviet Government but finally escaped from Russia. In his report he sets forth the difficulties in the way of exporting raw materials from Russia at the present time, owing mainly to the chaotic state of transportation and also, in lesser degree, to the marked decrease in cultivation; the peasants, in almost every case growing only sufficient crops to meet their individual needs. In this report, the writer states that, at the present time, and for a long time to come, there can be no hope of any improvement in internal conditions in Soviet Russia, even if the blockade were lifted and trade resumed. The Soviet Republic has no goods for export at its disposal, while its transport is in such a state that any foreign trade is impossible for many years. The population has been deprived of all material and psychological means, possibilities and incentives of production, with the consequence that the Soviet Republic is not in a position to export anything.

An Anti-British Policy

The small stores of timber, grain, and flax which the peasants still possess are required for their own personal use, while so far as obligatory exportation is concerned (and there can be no other form of export) it would undoubtedly cause enmity on the part of all classes of society toward the entente powers, such support being taken as a proof that the allied powers were exploiting Russia. With this object in view, the Bolsheviks for a long time past have carried on a propaganda in favor of Germany, pointing out that the late war was started by Great Britain for the purpose of removing, first Germany, because of commercial and industrial rivalry, and then Russia, whose military power was considered a danger to England.

The Bolsheviks declare that Great Britain now wants to "finish off" Russia and for that purpose is demanding raw materials, which might be utilized by the works and factories of the Soviet Republic for home requirements. This assertion is bolstered up by pointing out that Russian and German securities and money stand lower than those of the allied powers, in consequence of which Russia must enter into a military and commercial agreement with Germany, who will help her to manufacture the Soviet's (fictitious) raw material.

Labor Armies

Russia has, it is known, no timber ready for exportation. What she has to offer is growing timber, but the Soviet Republic is not able to carry on any lumbering operations or transport the timber. At present, the "Labor Armies" have been utilized for lumbering, but their present working capacity is only one-third of that of a corresponding number of hired workmen; and the demand for timber is so great, that the "Labor Armies" will hardly be able to prepare a sufficient quantity of timber for the requirements of the railways, not to mention those of industries and towns.

The "Labor Armies" in Russia cannot be sent to the districts from which timber might be exported abroad, as it is impossible to bring up any grain or fodder. Therefore these forces can operate only in eastern Russia, and in the Moscow, Nizhni and other districts, from which even in pre-revolutionary days no timber could be exported to foreign countries. Apart from these facts, the transport of the country is in such a state of ruin that there is no possibility of exporting bulky commodities.

The Locomotive Difficulty

Of the total number of locomotives left for repairs, only 15 per cent are completed, and, moreover, a further decrease in this figure is to be expected. Since the "Tzarist" stocks of spare parts and repairing materials have been exhausted, it is necessary in order to repair one engine to take the parts required for repairs from some other engine. By this method on an average seven engines have to be stripped to repair one.

Besides the shortage of wood fuel, and the want of lubricating oil, the railways are suffering from the absence of babbitt for bearings, and the impossibility of re-trying the wheels. Owing to the lack of spring-steel, the springs cannot be renewed, so that the buffers and coupling-hooks are out of the true, which makes the composition of trains far more difficult.

Ruining the Railways

Besides this, there is no fixed net load, and the cars are loaded according to their cubic capacity, and not by weight, this causing a further deterioration in working. As if in mockery, at the time when the whole transport machinery of the unfortunate country has gone to rack and ruin, when there are no decent roads of any kind and no horses or carts, the Soviet Government is thinking of the electrification of the railways. The process of ruining the railways is going on more and more rapidly, and experts think that by August, 1920, all railway traffic will cease for good.

As in other branches of industry the government places great trust in the "Labor Army" in regard to the

repair of railways, but naturally such hopes are not well founded, as there are no stocks of raw materials in the country, nor is there any possibility of getting them, owing to the disorganization of mines and agriculture. If the "labor armies" are made to work on exports to the entente powers, it will, it is believed, lead to the most violent Bolshevik propaganda against England and France among these armies.

The calculations of the Bolsheviks are, it would appear, perfectly obvious. In order to retain power, it is absolutely necessary to improve the economic condition of the country, that is, first of all, to solve the question of transport. Selling timber to the Allies would result in the reestablishment of transport, both for purposes of peace and war, and the importation of commodities, which would ease the situation, and thus greatly enhance the power of the Communist Party.

Biding Her Time

This, it is believed, would also create the deepest enmity against the Allies among the population, which would prepare for and advance the time when, with Germany's assistance, the Allied Powers could be attacked, and would aid in the possibility of creating a strong, disciplined "labor" army, which could at any given moment be used for an attack. A further result would be the improvement of the "corn" routes, namely the southeastern routes, so important to the Bolsheviks as being the road to India.

As regards the much vaunted stores of flax, the following facts are worth noting: At the present time, when the manufacture of cottons has ceased, and regulations have been passed, in consequence of which peasants practically cannot obtain any requirements. Flax seed is used for the extraction of oil, and, moreover, to an extent which threatens to leave no seeds for sowing. This is owing to the absence of fats and the high price of oils.

Flax Rationed

Furthermore, flax is now "rationed." The peasants do not grow any more than they require for their own use, and any requisitions for the purpose of exportation would probably arouse animosity, not so much against the Bolsheviks as against the Allies. Therefore, it is felt that under the present impossible conditions of transport, any cooperative organization, without any of the former "buyers-up" of flax from the peasants, and in the absence of any commodities which might be bartered to the peasants for flax, it would be impossible to collect even the scanty remnants available.

Exactly the same is said of the possibility of exporting wheat. The output of wheat is now one-third, if not less, of its former figure, and if up to 1914 Russia, after satisfying her modest home demand, managed to export 15 per cent of her output, at the present time she is obviously unable to do so, for, taking the old output at 100, the home market used to absorb 85 per cent, whereas now Russia produces only about 45 per cent, i.e., 40 per cent less than the home demand. Of all the branches of producing industry, agriculture has, perhaps, suffered most. The "soviet farms" did not come up to expectations; they cost about 1,000,000 roubles and did not yield corn enough even to feed the farm laborers employed. Owing to the soviet policy the peasants have reduced production to the limits of strictly indispensable personal requirements, in consequence of which the country has absolutely no agricultural produce for export to the more populated centers. The first blow to the production of raw materials was undoubtedly dealt as early as October, 1916, by the prohibition on inter-provincial transports, which led to a reduction in the output of raw materials, while the revolution finally destroyed production, and now there are no raw materials, nor will there be any until personal liberty is restored and transport reestablished.

"MOUNTIES" ACTIVE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SARNIA, Ontario.—Equipped with unarmored motorcycles, members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police recently posted to their new stations in eastern Canada, are gradually increasing their activities along the St. Clair border. Stringent enforcement of the immigration rules is being insisted on, and all persons suspected of being guilty of breaches of the immigration or customs laws are brought before the authorities, and asked to explain. Reports of extensive smuggling of Chinese into the United States has resulted in the appointment of a force of special officers on the American side. The matter has become somewhat serious south of Fort Huron and the Canadian authorities have been asked to cooperate. The result is that the number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police here may be increased. The "Mounties" whether on horseback or motorcycles, adhere to the tradition of the service, that no matter where the trail may lead they always get their man.

"ISTIC" LUBRICANTS
Ship Chandlery
Chemicals, Packings, etc., etc.

Arthur Lumb & Son
Atlas Oil Works
HALIFAX

BRILLIANT FUNCTION AT ROYAL ACADEMY

At Annual Banquet Home Secretary Declares There Never Was a Time When the International Outlook Was Brighter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The annual banquet of the Royal Academy of Arts, which was held in the Royal Academy building in Piccadilly, proved to be no less brilliant, as a social function, than it has always been since its inception.

At last year's banquet the Prince of Wales was the honored guest, but on this occasion Prince Albert occupied the seat of honor on the right of the president, Sir William Aston Webb, who received His Royal Highness on arrival. A large gathering of the public had previously assembled in Piccadilly to see Prince Albert arrive before the banquet, and a guard of honor, supplied by the Royal Air Force depot at Uxbridge, was drawn up in the large quadrangle in front of the building.

The distinguished company present at the anniversary gathering included the Archbishop of Canterbury, the American, Brazilian and Belgian Ambassadors, Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, K.C.B., General Lord Rawlinson, the Rt. Hon. Edward Shortt, K.C., the Earl of Reading, Lord Claud Hamilton, the Bishop of London, Lord Stamfordham, and Rudyard Kipling.

The banquet itself was held in the third gallery of the building, where Sir William Orpen's picture "The Signing of Peace in the Hall of Mirrors, Versailles," and Frank Salisbury's picture on the National Peace Thanksgiving Service, on the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral, are conspicuous features.

British Unity Attacked

Sir Aston Webb, proposing the royal toast, said there was one fact which he thought all might remember with advantage—that the war, which was now happily over, was nothing more or less than a direct attack on the unity of the British Empire, and that it was the Crown which had proved the strongest tie in preserving that unity.

Prince Albert's speech gave evident satisfaction to the assembled gathering. His Royal Highness being repeatedly applauded when referring to the wholehearted support which it was his earnest endeavor to give to the Royal Academy, which, he stated, had always had very special and personal relations with the reigning sovereigns and members of the royal family.

Reviving Village Signs

In the course of his remarks, the Prince spoke of one of the minor branches of art, namely, that of sign painting, and its bearing on the question of village signs. The development of motor traveling, he said, had brought back to the highways some of the importance which they enjoyed in the old coaching days. He felt sure that many comrades motorists present would welcome the revival of the village sign or lettered emblem conspicuously displayed, which was always a welcome guide to visitors in a strange land. As in the past, so today, the name of many a village would offer scope for the wit and humor of the artist. He mentioned that in the neighborhood of Sandringham village signs had been introduced with considerable success.

Above all, the one big question of the day, Prince Albert stated, was that of the welfare of the people, and how to make them happy and content. Painters, sculptors, and architects, he thought, had their responsibility in representing scenes and portraits, monuments, and buildings, in such form as to inspire those who saw them with greater powers of observation and sympathy, of enterprise and imagination.

In replying to the toast of the navy, Sir Doveton Sturdee said the navy had been continuing its history of the last 100 years, and he thought they might congratulate the country on being served so well. History had again repeated itself, Sir Doveton said.

Value of Mercantile Marine

Three hundred years ago when England was threatened by invasion, the mercantile marine of that day armed themselves and helped Queen Elizabeth's Navy to defend the country, with the result that no enemy landed on England's shores. Three hundred

years later, Great Britain found its mercantile marine joining the navy in a most magnificent way, and enabling the country to defeat the enemy. The mercantile marine not only helped the navy, but it carried our troops across the seas, and helped to save civilization. Truly history had repeated itself.

General Lord Rawlinson, speaking in reply to the toast of the army, said he wondered whether in any other country in Europe the toast of the army would have been received with the same enthusiasm which it had received on this occasion. When they looked at the map of Europe today and saw the devastated areas, entirely the work of armies—he was inclined to think that the response to such a toast would be less cordial in other countries.

Here in England, the general said, we had been spared it owing to the successful efforts both of the navy and the mercantile marine. The army owed a deep debt of gratitude to the navy for having conveyed them to the shores of the continent, and for having preserved the communications and for having furnished the army with all its matériel. As only 18 months had passed since the armistice, it was perhaps too close to view the events of the great cataclysm of the war in their right perspective.

Artists in Camouflage

Referring to the part played by artists toward the victory of the Allies, General Rawlinson said the army owed a great debt of gratitude to the academicians who had assisted in the camouflage schools in France. Through them the British Army had equalled, if not excelled, its adversaries in that respect.

The Rt. Hon. Edward Shortt, K.C., the Home Secretary, replying for the Ministers of the Crown, remarked that it was quite an unexpected pleasure to speak in behalf of His Majesty's Government when no one had attacked it, and without being reproached for crushing a fallen foe, or being denounced because the Kaiser was still unvanquished.

While in England they often had to face industrial unrest, they had recently, Mr. Shortt commented, been facing political unrest as well as international troubles. A short time before there had been a cloud upon the international horizon, but one little breath of the air of mutual understanding had brushed it completely away. The ties which had bound England to her allies, and the feelings upon which they were founded, were far too deep and sincere, he said, to be broken by a little temporary misunderstanding.

The Home Secretary said he was sure that there never was a time when the international outlook was brighter than it was at present, both from the point of view of friendship with this country's allies, and from that of the future of those it was the duty of the League of Nations to protect. It said something, he considered, for those who had represented England both in war and in peace negotiations, that she stood higher in the estimation, today, not only of her allies, but of those small nations who required protection.

WINNIPEG'S LABOR LEADERS NOMINATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—William Ivens, former Methodist minister, and John Queen, former alderman of the city of Winnipeg, and both members of the coterie of Labor leaders who were sentenced to a term of one year in jail for sedition in connection with charges growing out of their connection with the general sympathetic strike of last year, have been nominated as candidates for Winnipeg constituencies in the coming provincial elections. Mr. Ivens has accepted a nomination by the Dominion Labor Party and Mr. Queen will run as a Social Democrat.

The authorities at the prison farm, where the men are incarcerated, gave every facility for the imprisoned candidates to sign the necessary papers in connection with their candidacy, according to a report made to the Dominion Labor Party by its representative, who visited the institution to interview Mr. Ivens. Alderman John Queen, notwithstanding his sentence, retains his seat in the City Council, there being no law under which his seat can be declared vacant.

Ask Your Confectioner for
PHILLIPS' CHOCOLATE
St. Ann's Street,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

The exhibition of beautiful Parisian models at the Salons of M. Redfern is now open to visitors to London.

AFTERNOON and EVENING GOWNS
COSTUMES, WRAPS, HATS
LINGERIE and FURS

27 Conduit St.
27 New Bond St.

Redfern
LIMITED

LONDON, W.1.

AUSTRALIA PLANS A LABOR COUNCIL

Prime Minister Hopes Thereby to Attain a Settlement of Present Industrial Unrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Legislation will shortly be introduced into the Commonwealth Parliament for the attempted settlement of industrial unrest in Australia. The basis of the new scheme will probably be a Grand Council of Labor. This will be preceded by a round table conference at which Labor will have the freest opportunity of expressing its views on industrial peace.

In the House of Representatives recently the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, explained the Ministry's industrial arbitration policy, in reply to Mr. Tudor, leader of the Labor Party in the Federal Parliament. Mr. Tudor had pointed out that long delays were experienced in bringing cases before the Federal Arbitration Court, and that recent High Court decisions had shown that there could be no alteration in an award during its currency, and that an Arbitration Court judge had not the power to enforce an award.

An Eternal Conflict

"The industrial question, looked at from one point of view, is the result of eternal conflict between the classes," said the Prime Minister in the course of his speech. "Looked at from another point of view—and I believe, the right one—it is the inevitable consequence of modern civilization and modern methods of production and distribution."

"I confess that I have no remedy at hand. This House has been a laboratory of industrial experiments. I listened to Alfred Deakin introduce the arbitration and conciliation bill in a most glowing and glorious speech, and I feel now as I felt then that along the lines then outlined mankind ought to walk, abandoning the crude barbaric methods of industrial warfare. Years have passed and this perfect piece of legislation has turned out to be, despite every kind of minister in office, the most inefficient and hopelessly futile effort to solve the industrial question that ever came out of the laboratory of any industrial workshop. Even the president of the court had from time to time indulged in gloomy jeremiads and had been torn with pangs of despair."

"It is a court the approach to which is marked by barbed-wire entanglements. At the very threshold of its portals there is an almost bottomless pit, and those who by happy chance found their way into the court wander aimlessly about, and at last come out almost without knowing it and saying 'Where are we?' or 'What has happened?' It has frequently been necessary to strike in order to get into the court, which was designed to prevent industrial strife! Law-abiding unions which had been waiting patiently have then been pushed aside, and the others have gone in and come out full to repletion. The jurisdiction of the court has been riddled again and again by High Court judgment."

Parliament's Position

"I say deliberately that no tinkering with this thing will do. The people have rejected the referendum. Parliament is now in the position in which it desires to do justice—to feed the hungry and clothe those who are naked—and it cannot do it. The High Court in a judgment last year laid down that the Arbitration Court could

not vary an award during its currency. Speaking off-hand, I have no doubt that that trouble can be cured by legislation, but I do not think that we could do the same with the decision that the court has no power to enforce its awards. Whatever can be done by legislation will be done at the earliest possible moment. As for the rest, we must seek, either by arrangement with the States, or by some other means, to acquire the power without which legislation in the direction alluded to will be useless."

Mr. Hughes, continuing, said that they intended to call a conference of employers and employees. They believed that the remedy was in the hands of the parties themselves and that without a good understanding between both sides, no means, no legislation, nothing which was forced upon them from outside would serve. The Ministry hoped, he said, that the conference would formulate some scheme, possibly as proposed by him when he was associated with the Labor Party, that of a great Council of Labor charged with the preservation of industrial peace.

"One thing is certain—that unless and until the employers of the Commonwealth realize to the full that the employee is a partner, and a full partner, we shall not get a satisfactory solution," declared the Prime Minister.

REVISING WAGES FOR NEW ZEALAND LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The government statistician estimates that food prices have risen 57.76 per cent in New Zealand since July, 1914. The total increase in the cost of living, according to the official figures, is in the neighborhood of 42 per cent. The consumers say that this estimate is too low and that the all-round increase is well over 50 per cent. This figure has been accepted by the mine owners as the basis of a new agreement with their workers.

The government empowered the Arbitration Court to hear applications for the review of the wages clauses of industrial awards and agreements, in cases where the rise in the cost of living justified increases being made without waiting for the end of the period for which the award or agreement had been signed. Provision was made also for the review of contracts affected by such changes.

Most of the labor unions registered under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act have presented applications and they have received increases of wages in all cases. But these unions, forming what may be called the law-abiding section of the New Zealand workers, have not failed to notice that the increases gained by them through appeal to the court have not been nearly as large as the increases won by the militant unions, which refuse to accept the arbitration law and which use the weapons of industrial warfare to back their demands.

Comparisons of this kind weaken the position of the Arbitration Court, which depends upon the good will and the confidence of the workers for any measure of success it may achieve. It becomes increasingly plain in this country that while State-supported industrial arbitration has removed some difficulties, it has not solved industrial problems.

Many workers demand the abolition of the court; few of them have much to say in its favor. The unions, it is true, often condemn the personnel of the court rather than the system, but that is human nature. The judge, as a matter of fact, does about as well as any other judge would do. But he has not discovered any infallible method of reconciling the conflicting claims of employer and employee.

SIR C. MUNRO VISITS WAZIRISTAN FORCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Munro, has just completed a visit to the Waziristan force, having visited the chief posts and expressed great satisfaction with all that he saw. At Darya Khan he was met by General Climo, commanding the Waziristan force, and after having inspected the camp he left for Dera Ismail Khan by motor. This road is generally flooded in the summer, owing to the rise of the River Indus caused by the melting of the snows in the hills, and the whole country between Darya and Dera Ismail Khan becomes a vast lake about eleven miles broad, and the only means of communication between the two posts is then by steamer. As this route is one of the two main lines of communication into Waziristan the importance of keeping the road open as long as possible can be easily realized, and therefore a new raised road and several bridges were constructed. When the river rises to its summer height, however, the bridges will have to be dismantled and steamers will then be the main means of communication.

At Dera Ismail Khan the Commander-in-Chief visited the Deccan railway terminus. This line, which runs between Dera Ismail Khan and Tank, was transported bodily from France and laid down on the frontier, where it has thoroughly fulfilled all expectations. In all frontier operations the question of transport and communication is always one of extreme importance and difficulty, and any new method of solving the problem is therefore watched with great interest. The Deccanville has proved highly successful where steep gradients have not to be encountered. Its carrying capacity is 150 tons and three trains run both ways daily.

From Dera Ismail Khan the Commander-in-Chief went on to Tank and Manzai, Bannu and Dardoni. Dardoni is up the Tochi pass, and the drive there led past the Bannu aerodrome, where some machines were just returning from a bombing raid. The road then winds through the Khara Ghora range, and the ground here had crumbled to such an extent that a diversion and the construction of a girder bridge over the "Tochi River" was necessary. From there the valley opens out as far as Idak, and then on to Dardoni, which the Commander-in-Chief inspected. He expressed his cordial appreciation of the organization and achievements of all branches of the Waziristan force, and this brought to an end a most successful and interesting tour.

BOYS FOR SOUTHERN FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—To aid in overcoming the farm labor shortage in the South, a development department has been established by the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, and a registration bureau opened.

Walpole
BOND ST. BARGAIN

LONDON, ENG.

Smart Tailored Shirt in heavy British Silk of exceptional quality that will wash without impoverishment until worn out. The model is designed and made throughout in our own workshops, and its perfectly fitting collar, double breast and cuffs finished with large selected pearl buttons indicate the "Walpole" touch of distinction in every line. Sizes: 42, 44, 46 and 48. Color: Ivory only. PRICE 29/6

Cash with Order or London Trade Reference. Immediate refund of amount forwarded if garment returned not approved.

"SWAN" FOUNTAINS
have a great reputation. Users look upon them as proud possessions. Every one is guaranteed to give satisfaction. List free on request.

MABIE, TODD & CO., LTD.
"Swan" House, 123 Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Also at 79 and 80 High Holborn, W.C.1.
97, Cheapside, E.C.3.
95a and 96 Regent Street, W.

SCOTT ADIE
Ltd.

By Appointment.

A rug which gives unusually long wear

From £4.12.6

Cashmere Reversible Rugs,
large variety for car and steamer use

Ladies' Coats and Skirts
Gentlemen's Suits and Overcoats
RUGS

115 & 115A REGENT ST. LONDON

MERCHANT MARINE ACT EXPLAINED

Senator Jones in a Statement Says Ships Should Be Sold Carefully, so as to Bring Good Return While Aiding Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Asserting that the public "knows little about the Merchant Marine Act of 1919, one of the most important acts ever passed by Congress," Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, has issued a statement telling what he thinks the law will do for the United States merchant marine.

"The first section of the act," he says, "is the declaration of a great policy and purpose. It reads 'that it is necessary for the national defense and the proper growth of its foreign and domestic commerce that the United States shall have a merchant marine of the best equipped and most suitable types of vessels sufficient to carry the greater portion of its commerce and serve as a naval or military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency, ultimately to be owned and operated privately by citizens of the United States; and it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to do whatever may be necessary to develop and encourage the maintenance of such a merchant marine and in so far as may be consistent with the express provisions of this act, the United States Shipping Board shall, in the disposition of vessels and shipping property as hereinafter provided, keep this in view as the primary end to be attained.'

Importance of Shipping Board
"The success of the act depends upon the Shipping Board," said Senator Jones. "Shipping is a matter of great and patriotic vision should be appointed to it. The ships are to be sold not hastily or wastefully, but carefully and prudently, to bring as great a money return to the government as possible and yet effectuate the great purpose of the act."

"Our foreign trade comes and goes over long voyages. This makes the need for fixed routes with regular service very great. Not only should our railroads and international waterways be most closely connected, but our railroads and overseas shipping lines should be brought into the closest cooperation. Congestion at our principal ports will be greatly relieved, if not entirely averted, if the business that is naturally tributary to certain ports comes to those ports to be handled. The government has many great terminal facilities acquired during the war which should be used now for commercial purposes and in aid of our merchant marine."

"American mail should be carried in American ships if at all practicable."

Need of New Ships
"We need, especially in the Pacific and South American trades, new and up-to-date passenger and combination passenger and cargo ships of high speed and large tonnage. We seek to encourage their building by the remission of excess war profits taxes, if such profits are invested in the construction of such ships, and by creating a fund of \$25,000,000 a year for five years to aid in the construction by private parties."

"We should have in this country an organization similar to the British Lloyd's."

"The trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States, about \$100,000,000 a year, ought to be carried in American ships."

"Under this law, preferential rates over rail and water lines can be given by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This can and ought to be used to aid our American merchant marine. If such a preference is given and American ships are available to carry the imports and exports, why not require goods given this preference to be carried in such American ships?" asked Senator Jones.

"This would aid our commerce and our shipping."

CANADA AS TRADER WITH WEST INDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—T. B. Macaulay, of Montreal, president of the Canadian West Indian League, gave an interesting interview recently on the closer trade relations of the West Indies and the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Macaulay pointed out that Canada was not self-contained. She was in a different position to the United States, which had at its command, within its own boundaries, practically all the products, southern as well as northern, that the republic needed. For all tropical products that she required the Dominion had to go abroad. In the same way the West Indies had to sell their products abroad. Therefore the Dominion and the islands would stand to gain if they could buy from each other. This commercial policy was, said Mr. Macaulay, supported by a strong body of public opinion in the West Indies as well as in Canada. It was felt that it could be brought about if a 50 per cent. preference were to be granted by Canada to all exports from the West Indies, and by the West Indies to all exports from Canada and the mother country.

Many people were in favor of a still higher concession and believed that a preference of 66 2/3 per cent. was now possible. Going a little further afield than the West Indies, Mr. Macaulay spoke of the production of sugar in British Guiana, and stated that the total output was only 105,000

tons, whereas with proper development the colony would be able to supply 2,500,000 tons, or more than sufficient for the needs of the whole British Empire. In view of the present scarcity and high cost of sugar, added Mr. Macaulay, it was hardly necessary to point out the desirability of a policy which would encourage a development calculated to produce economic results of such obvious importance to Canada and the Empire.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Ohio is Seeing the Benefits
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cincinnati News Office
WESTVILLE, Ohio—The State of Ohio is in a fair way to be thoroughly impressed with the economic value of prohibition according to figures presented in the current number of The American Issue. Statistics from various points in the State indicate that a general reduction in the expenses of several branches of the government is imminent.

"The number of arrests for all causes in Cincinnati, Ohio, during the year preceding May 27, 1919, was three times greater than during the 12 months following that date," says the issue.

"The workhouse of Cleveland, Ohio, which harbored 558 prisoners May 1, 1919, had only 270 one year later."

"In Youngstown, Ohio, drunkenness has decreased 75 per cent since prohibition became operative. Charity cases have fallen off over 50 per cent."

"In Chillicothe, Ohio, the chief of police reports that, for the last wet year his department made 2766 arrests for misdemeanors, such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, etc., which fell during the next year, under prohibition, to 799."

"Marietta, Ohio's oldest town, had a slump in the number of arrests for intoxication from 423 to 27, and the city jail has been empty for months."

"The police records of Newark, Ohio, show a falling off of arrests for drunkenness during the first prohibition year, as compared with the previous year of 966 to 140."

Keeping the Jails Empty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pointing out that "prohibition keeps empty cells, but prohibition keeps them empty," Lyman V. Rutledge, educational secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, says that while "recent statements by state officials to the effect that the number of prisoners in county penal institutions has shrunk 40 per cent during the year reflect great credit on the probation system now in force, these statements leave yet to be explained what influences cause the decrease of arrests for drunkenness."

"The Boston Globe for May 23," continues Mr. Rutledge, "in summarizing the first 10 months of prohibition, indicates that drunk cases in the courts have decreased 75 per cent. It also appears that arrests of all kinds have been reduced 50 per cent. This gives a broader meaning to the fact that there are 3070 empty cells in our various county jails and only 905 occupied. Prohibition may empty cells but prohibition keeps them empty. An illustration of this is found in some typical cases well known to officials of the Deer Island house of correction and the Bridgewater state farm where, before the days of prohibition, certain men served sentence after sentence for drunkenness. When released on probation they were sure to return under arrest as soon as they could collect funds enough for another spree."

ILLINOIS LABOR PARTY NOMINATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, was nominated for governor of Illinois by the convention of the State Labor Party at Springfield. A complete state ticket was agreed upon. The platform adopted is based upon the fundamentals announced by the trade union movement of the state, according to announcements made from the state headquarters of the Federation of Labor. The candidates nominated for positions on the state Labor ticket were as follows: Governor, John H. Walker, Springfield; United States Senator, John Fitzpatrick, Chicago; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles Dold, Chicago; Secretary of State, Charles J. Esper, Chicago; State Auditor, John R. Schaefer, Belleville; State Treasurer, John B. Lennon, Bloomington; Attorney-General, William E. Rodriguez, Chicago; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Alois Toews, Belleville; university trustees, Agnes Nestor, Chicago; Madge Argo, Joliet; Pearl Nameth, Eldorado; Congressmen-at-large, Gifford Ernst, Eldorado; Robert F. Weber, Chicago.

MINIMUM WOMEN'S WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Minimum wage decrees of the Department of Labor and Industries, effective July 1, set a minimum of \$13.75 for women and girls employed in the manufacture of knit goods, \$15.25 in women's clothing manufacturing, and \$15.50 in paper box manufacture. The last figure is said to be one of the highest in the country, being exceeded only by the states of Washington and Oregon.

ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION LAW

Anti-Saloon League Official Says Decisions of United States Supreme Court Leave No Excuses for Further Remissions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Vigorous enforcement of the prohibition law will be looked for from this time on," said Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, in referring to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the prohibition amendment and the Volstead Act. "With several questions raised as to the legality of various phases of prohibition there was a disposition in many quarters to let enforcement of the law drift. These questions are now settled and there can be no excuses for further remissions in carrying out the provisions of this act."

"There are plenty of indications that the courts will give the full strength of their support to the proper enforcement of prohibition. Above all things it is necessary for the people themselves to lend their aid to the observance of this law in the same spirit that every good American citizen exhibits with regard to observance of the laws in general. The prohibition amendment is the law of the land and must be obeyed. I have no sympathy for the people who attest their strict adherence to some of the laws while deliberately turning their faces away from any that may interfere with their own personal interests."

"Prohibition has been in operation long enough to give the people some idea of its tremendous value, and yet I do not hesitate to say that the ultimate benefits will be of such magnitude that little estimate can be made of them at the present time. But people have seen what it will do and they are coming more and more into the belief that it is not a good thing for the country to return to even the mildest of alcoholic beverages. In traveling over the country one finds this growing support for prohibition among the rank and file of the people and this increasing sentiment is going to be an important factor in promoting and developing a strict regard of the prohibition law."

"I do not believe the liquor interests are going to get very far in their efforts to discredit prohibition. I think the people already have seen too much of its benefit to listen to such propaganda as is being circulated. Prohibition can be enforced just as any other law can be enforced and it will be enforced when the federal, state, and municipal officials come to a full realization that the American people as a whole are a law-abiding and law-respecting people who will not tolerate any tendency toward a general disregard of the law."

HOW BRITISH FARED WITH DENIKIN FORCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Canada—An extraordinary story is told by Colonel Collishaw, a Canadian officer who has just returned from Siberia, where he commanded the forty-seventh squadron, which led the advance of General Denikin's anti-Bolshevik army. Colonel Collishaw returns with four new decorations to the already long list of awards which he received for conspicuous bravery during the great war. He now wears, in addition to the others, the orders of St. Stanislaus, St. Anne, St. George, and St. Vladimir.

"Throughout the campaign, there was neither civil nor military law of any sort maintained," says Colonel Collishaw. "Everything was in the wildest disorder, and the only vestige of order, throughout the entire country, even throughout the entire army, was in the air squadron."

"Owing to the utter absence of any control by those in command of the various Russian factions, and of the complete abandonment of their religious faith by the Russian people, the whole country turned toward a life of crime. Capital crimes were committed with impunity on all sides, and there was no one to question the deed, or punish the offender. Civilians shot as many people down as the soldiers in the various forces did in their countless raids."

Colonel Collishaw's squadron, offered mainly by Canadian volunteers with a British personnel, operated on a 4000-mile front, with the individual flights isolated generally a distance of 600 miles apart. "We had no houses to live in," said Colonel Collishaw. "Throughout the advance we made with General Denikin's army from the Black Sea almost to Moscow, a distance of about 600 miles, we were compelled to live in trains all the time owing to the rapid advance made by the army. Operations were confined almost entirely to the cavalry, with the result that we advanced as much as 90 miles in one day."

and maintained a looting campaign for about two months. As our forces passed on ahead, word was rushed to us that the civilians of the pillaged area were attacking the families of our troops."

"This was the immediate cause of the downfall of the General Denikin advance. Officers of the Russian cavalry forces were stricken with panic and rushed madly to the rescue of their families who were in peril. Their action caused a general wild rout."

"We were 700 miles from the sea when it occurred and any small control that may have been in evidence up till then immediately vanished. With the desertion of our cavalry commanders, we were left to get back as best we could, and the only exit was by the railway line, which ran entirely through the enemy country."

"Ultimately we were cut off by the Bolshevik army, who had advanced at right angles to the railway line, and we were forced to fight our way back to the sea, a distance of nearly 300 miles, without any organized support."

"The entire civilian population, which General Denikin's army had initially set out to protect, had now turned Bolshevik, becoming our worst and most dangerous enemy. The people seemed to be animated with the sole desire of destroying our small complement of British troops. Such was gratitude!"

REINDEER GRAZING PERMIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Government has granted Vilhjalmur Stefansson a grazing permit for reindeer and other herbivorous animals, for 30 years, in the southern part of Baffin Island, including a strip not more than 10 miles wide along the northern boundary of Lake Netelling. The terms and conditions of the lease are to be decided by the Minister of the Interior, Hon. Arthur Meighen. The lease may be renewed for a further period of 20 years on terms which are to be decided upon at the time.

NICARAGUA WILL IMPROVE SCHOOLS

As the First Step to Develop a Better Educational System Government of the Republic Has Named an Adviser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—"The Government of Nicaragua has laid extensive plans to develop and improve education, and as the first step to that end has appointed George T. Schoons, of New York, as educational adviser to the Nicaraguan Government, according to Mrs. Schoons, who recently passed through New Orleans en route to join her husband in Managua, capital of Nicaragua. This position has just been created, and Mr. Schoons is the first to occupy it."

"Nicaragua is seeking not only to expand and improve her public school system, for which purpose she has appropriated \$300,000 a year for 10 years," said Mrs. Schoons, "but the government of that country is also looking about for methods, means and men with which to establish a national college, or university, corresponding, as nearly as may be possible, to the state universities of the United States. Owing to the comparatively small size and compact area of Nicaragua, coupled with its population, which is less than that of many states in this country, one such university, of the same grade as the average state college here, would supply the high school graduates of Nicaragua with higher education for at least two decades to come."

"As in most Latin-American countries, however, the immediate need in Nicaragua is for elementary education, that which carries the pupils at least through what are known as the

'grammar grade' in the United States. There are a number of private preparatory schools in Nicaragua, and 22 similar free schools operated by the federal government, all education being in the hands of the nation, rather than of the separate districts or cantons. Mr. Schoons tells me that with the \$300,000, gold, appropriated for each of the next 10 years, the public school system can be trebled, and a better, more intelligent class of men and women attracted to the profession of teaching, which is suffering at present from the small pay given the teachers, just as it is in the United States. Part of this fund is to be used in propaganda and publicity to create greater interest throughout Nicaragua in education and in the free public school system."

FARMER'S CENSUS IN AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony—The Director of Census has just issued his report on the Census of Agriculture and Pastoral Production in the Union for the year 1917-18. This is the first document of its kind published in the Union and is to become an annual census; and in future a comparative table will be included among the statistical returns. A large majority of farmers responded readily to the effort made to carry the census through successfully. The statistics are given by province as well as by districts and they form a most comprehensive survey of the agricultural conditions in the Union.

SUFFRAGE MERGER PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—A state convention on equal suffrage has been called in Columbia June 29 by leaders of the equal suffrage organization. At that time the Equal Suffrage League is to be merged into the League of Women Voters, a non-partisan, educational organization.

GEORGIA PRICES OF ICE REGULATED

Fair Price Commissioner Begins Campaign on Short Weights and Delivery Refusals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—In towns of this State where there are no ice factories and in towns where there are ice factories but where the population is less than 20,000, the price of ice has been increased by the Georgia fair price commission. In cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants, ice prices remain unchanged.

In the first case the price is now fixed at 1 1/2 cents per pound in lots of 50 pounds or less, and 1 cent per pound in lots of more than 50 pounds. In the latter case a price of 75 cents per 100 pounds, in lots of 100 pounds or less for delivery by wagons, and a price of 50 cents per 100 pounds in lots of 300 pounds and more for delivery at the factory, were the prices fixed by the commission.

In discussing short ice weights and unreliable deliveries, John A. Manget, Georgia fair price commissioner, said: "This thing of robbing the people on short weights must stop, and stop at once. An ordinance has just been returned in Macon requiring all ice wagons to carry scales and to weigh each piece of ice delivered, then to reweigh it on complaint of the purchaser if necessary. In addition to this, a driver of any ice wagon is subject to fine and imprisonment if he deliberately refuses to deliver ice to persons desiring to buy it. Unless there is a decided falling off of such complaints as I am receiving daily, I will endeavor to have a similar ordinance introduced in Atlanta at the next meeting of the council."

A portion of the city code requiring all ice wagon drivers to carry scales on their wagons and to weigh ice before selling, was also read.

NEW ISSUE

4,000,000

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company

Six-Year 7 1/2% Secured Convertible Gold Notes

Dated July 1, 1920; due July 1, 1926. Interest payable July 1 and January 1. Principal and interest payable in New York City in United States gold coin or, at the holder's option, in Montreal in Canadian gold coin without deduction from notes held by residents of the United States for present or future taxes of any nature imposed by any taxing authority in Canada, or for normal United States Income Taxes up to 2%. Coupon Notes of \$1,000 and \$500 denominations, negotiable as to principal only. Callable at Company's option, as a whole or in part out of any sinking fund moneys received from call of the collateral, on any interest date, on 60 days' notice, at 105 during 1921; 104 during 1922; 103 during 1923; 102 during 1924; and 101 thereafter; plus accrued interest in each case.

An attractive feature of this issue is that the notes are convertible at the holder's option, at the office of the trustee in New York City, between July 1, 1921 and July 1, 1925, into the Company's First Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Series B, 6%, maturing July 1, 1950, at a price to yield 6 1/2% with a cash adjustment of interest and discount.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

CAPITALIZATION

(Outstanding upon completion of present financing)

Capital Stock Outstanding (all in one class, par \$100)	\$20,000,000
Funded Debt (including this issue)	13,353,000

From a letter of Mr. J. E. Aldred, President of the Company, we further summarize:

BUSINESS: Company is one of the largest producers of hydro-electric power in the world, owning or controlling water powers in Province of Quebec of 643,700 horsepower, 333,700 horsepower of which is developed. It also owns about 800 miles of high tension transmission lines, including lines to Montreal and the City of Quebec, and furnishes electricity to more than 50 communities, including the cities of Montreal and Quebec. Population of the territory served is about 1,500,000.

SECURITY: These \$4,000,000 Notes will be secured by pledge with the Trustee of \$5,334,000 of the Company's First Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series B, 6%, maturing July 1, 1950.

EARNINGS for years ended Dec. 31, follow:

	1913	1915	1917	1919
Net Applicable to Interest Charges	\$1,473,439	\$1,695,105	\$2,149,367	\$2,430,857
Interest Charges	501,360	526,073	698,503	657,114
Balance	972,079	1,169,032	1,450,864	1,773,743

NET EARNINGS for 1919 were more than three times annual interest charges of \$795,030 on total funded debt including this issue.

EQUITY: The outstanding \$20,000,000 capital stock has a market value at present Montreal quotations, of about \$21,600,000.

THE PRIVILEGE OF CONVERSION into 30-year 6% Mortgage Bonds of the Company at a price to yield 6 1/2% is an attractive feature of this issue.

DIVIDENDS have been paid continuously for last 12 years, rate since 1915 having been 7%.

We recommend these Notes for Investment

PRICE 97.65 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, YIELDING 8%

Brown Brothers & Co.

Alex. Brown & Sons

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Jackson & Curtis

The statements in this advertisement, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY COTTON
GOODS DEADLOCK

Buyers and Producers are Each
Waiting to See Which Remain
Out of Market for Longest
Time—Result, No Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—There was little actual business put through the primary cotton goods markets last week, buyers and producers each trying to outwait the other, resulting in a virtual deadlock. With the drop in silks and woolsens as an example, and with the general agitation concerning lower prices, buyers have been expecting a collapse in cotton goods values. They have not said much about it because many were committed on fairly good-sized contracts yet to be delivered, and did not wish to see the market broken until they had had an opportunity to pass these goods along. But, believing prices are coming down, they have not placed further orders at present levels.

Mills, on the other hand, have been facing the extremely high labor costs. Their raw material has remained practically at top levels and hard to obtain in desirable lots. They have seen resales of the kind of goods they turn out and the prices have in many cases been below the net cost of manufacture. While willing to proceed on the basis of a smaller profit than has been the custom for months, the mill men have not cared to make a feature of price cuts because they do not consider that these would start buying. Rather, they feel that price cutting would further undermine what little confidence buyers have and would demoralize rather than encourage a renewal of business.

Print Cloth Market

Print cloth markets have continued to show greater relative strength than the balance of cotton goods trading. There has been some buying by bag makers and the usual sporadic small orders for odd constructions. The total business of the week at Fall River was estimated at not much more than 40,000 to 50,000 pieces, most of which was for delivery within the next three months. There has been some pressure for spot and near-by deliveries in print-cloth yarn goods, and mills as a rule have become fairly well sold for the immediate future. Buying is of a hand-to-mouth character, however, and distant deliveries, although they will be entertained by the mills, are not attractive to buyers, even with price concessions.

Fine fabrics made from combed yarns have remained practically stagnant. Prices on some constructions have dropped actually below mill costs in the dealing that has been going on in second hands. The mills have been fighting attempts on the part of buyers to cancel their orders, but in not a few cases the manufacturers have been behind with their deliveries, by reason of strikes and other tie-ups, and have had no choice but to permit the wiping off of that part of the order that was not delivered on time.

Payments Falling Behind

The tightness of the money and the credit situation is seen in the many requests from buyers to postpone deliveries as far as possible. Houses that have always discounted their bills promptly have been falling behind in their payments. Collections are reported as unusually low.

Experienced merchandisers profess to see no hope for any marked recovery in the demand for the plainer constructions of fine yarn goods so long as the present demoralization in silks continues. They point to the fact that silks can be bought almost at the same price as fine cottons, and declare the only hope of business for the fine goods manufacturer is to turn out catchy novelty constructions that will sell on account of their style and popularity. The mills report an increased inquiry for this type of goods, although they have been unable as yet to agree with prospective buyers on a price basis. There is noticeable a trend toward a somewhat different type of goods than has been commonly called for during the last two or three years, they say, pointing, for example, to the growing demand for poplins.

The shutdowns and heavy curtailment in the silk and woolen industry, together with the failure of several recent strikes in textile centers, has combined to make textile help more tractable than for many months. There has been a greater supply of workers, furthermore, because of accostions from the mills that were closed. This has already had an effect on production, and cotton manufacturers report an increase in their output over what they have come to consider normal. But the desirability of maximum output has been considerably lessened by market conditions, and many manufacturers are already making plans to curtail production to some extent, especially in their yarn departments, although no definite action in this direction has as yet been taken.

SHAWMUT STEAMSHIP

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The gross revenues of the Shawmut Steamship Company for the four months ended April 30, 1920, were \$1,241,742. After all expenses and deductions the net profit for the period was \$440,308 or at the annual rate of nearly 45 per cent on the \$3,779,644 stock (\$25 par value).

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

Stock	Price	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	93 1/2		
A A Ch Com	96 1/2		
Am Bosch	118		
Am Wool Com	96 1/2		
Am Zinc	14 1/2		
Arizona Com	10 1/2		
Booth Fish	8 1/2		
Boston Elev	21 1/2		
Boston & Me	23 1/2		
Ruthe & Sup	21 1/2		
Cal & Arizona	59		
Cal & Hecla	32 1/2		
Copper Range	38 1/2		
Devel Butte	8 1/2		
East Butte	12 1/2		
Eastern Mass	20		
Elder	31 1/2		
Fairbanks	60 1/2		
Granby	37		
Gray & Davis	21 1/2		
Greene Can	29		
I Creek Com	53 1/2		
Idle Royce	61		
Lake Copper	3 1/2		
Mass Elec Pfd	7 1/2		
Mass Gas	76 1/2		
Mass Old Col	29 1/2		
Miami	20 1/2		
Mohawk	62		
Mullins Rod	37 1/2		
N Y N H & H	29		
North Butte	17		
Old Dominion	24 1/2		
Oscoda	39 1/2		
Parish & Bing	31 1/2		
Pond Creek	19 1/2		
Punta Alegre	102 1/2		
Rio de Janeiro	44 1/2		
Stewart	40 1/2		
Swift & Co	107		
United Fruit	19 1/2		
United Shos	40		
U S Smelting	58 1/2		

*New York quotation.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
3 1/4 s	92.14	92.38	92.12	92.20
1st 4s	86.26	86.26	85.80	85.80
2d 4s	85.70	86.46	85.60	85.72
1st 4 1/4 s	86.38	86.72	86.10	86.10
2d 4 1/4 s	85.98	86.28	85.80	85.80
3d 4 1/4 s	89.28	89.60	89.20	89.30
4th 4 1/4 s	86.18	86.56	86.18	86.20
2d 4 3/4 s	95.78	95.36	95.66	95.66
1st 4 3/4 s	95.80	95.80	95.66	95.66

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TRUE-FORM PLAY
AT WIMBLEDON

National Representatives Are Fairly Evenly Distributed in the First Day of the World's Grass Tennis Championship

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, WIMBLEDON, England (Monday)—The world's tennis championships on grass commenced here today with 128 entries for the chief event, which decides who shall meet Patterson in the challenge round for the singles title. In the men's singles there were no unexpected results during the afternoon. Two from the United States, W. M. Johnston and R. N. Williams; two Frenchmen, Cochet and W. H. Laurentz; a Greek, T. M. Mavrogordato; a Japanese, Zeno Shimidzu; a South African, G. H. Dodd, and several prominent English players, Lieut.-Col. A. R. F. Kingscott, M. J. Ritchie, and A. W. Gore, survived the round, besides Randolph Lycett of Australia. The summary: W. M. Johnston defeated J. M. Plaville, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2. R. N. Williams defeated N. Field, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3. A. W. Gore defeated G. R. Sherwell of South Africa, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4. Cochet defeated Portlock, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5. A. R. F. Kingscott easily won his match. G. H. Dodd defeated E. A. Niles, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

GEORGE DUNCAN
PLAYING WELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, EDINBURGH, Scotland—A guide to the latest form of the leading English professionals who will shortly take part in the open championship at Deal has been provided by a big event in Scotland, which drew all the principal players to the beautiful course laid out at Glenageary, a few miles from Perth. The competition was noteworthy for the brilliance of George Duncan, Hanger Hill, who carried off the first prize after being in fine form from start to finish.

The qualifying stage consisted of two rounds of medal play, from which those occupying the 16 leading positions met in match play for the prize money. Duncan had Arnold Massy, the Frenchman, for his opponent in the final and beat him by 3 and 2. Harry Vardon had the peculiar experience for him of having to play off a tie before he got into the matches. The champion, with Frank Ball, Langley Park, and S. Wingate, of Ravensworth, near Gateshead-on-Tyne, all returned scores of 162 for the two qualifying rounds, and had to play off over nine holes for the sixteenth place. Vardon pulled through with a 40 against Ball's 42, and Wingate's 44.

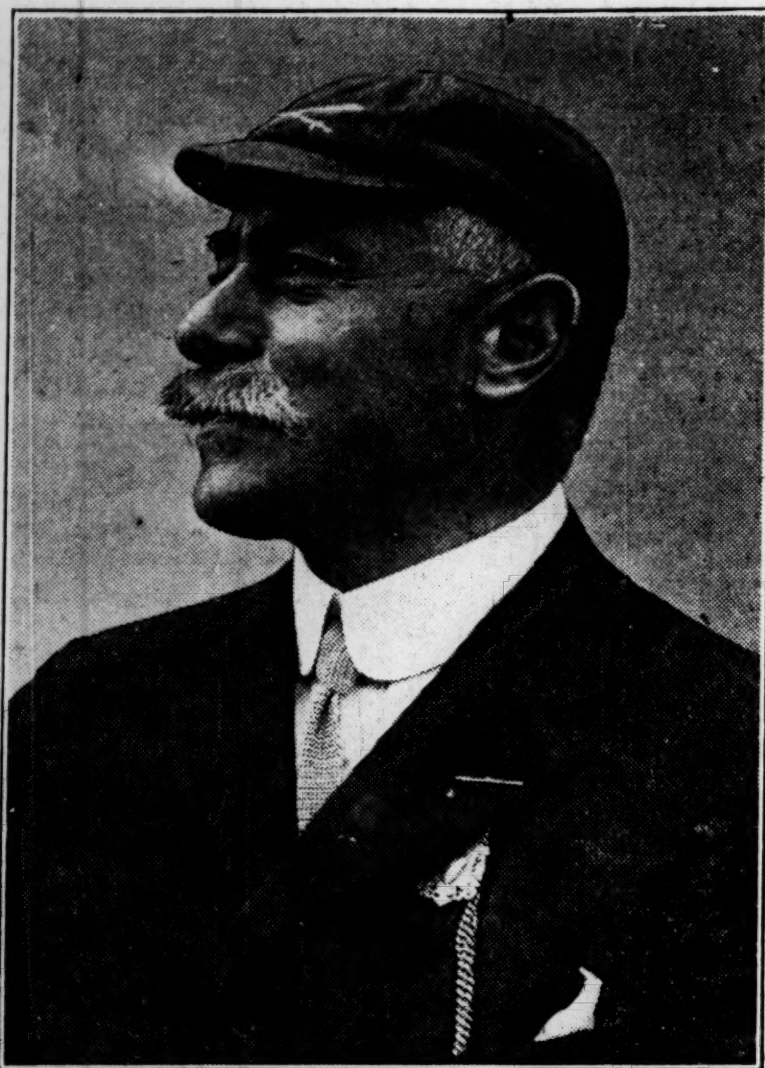
Edward Ray, Oxhey, led the field of qualifiers with rounds of 77 and 74, with Abe Mitchell 71 and 81, second, and George Duncan 75 and 78 next. When it came to match play Mitchell, who was favorite, was soon out of it. He certainly beat Harry Vardon in the first round, though it was only by 1 up after a hard struggle. The North Foreland professional did not appear comfortable on the greens and he missed more putts than is usual with him. Consequently, though he beat Vardon, no one was surprised when J. H. Taylor defeated him in the succeeding stage. Taylor took 40 to the turn, yet he held a lead of four holes when they began the second half of the journey. Mitchell continued to take three putts on some of the greens coming home, and Taylor eventually beat him by 4 and 2.

All this time Duncan had been playing excellent golf. Thomas Fernie, of Turnberry, certainly extended him; but the Hanger Hill professional always seemed to be playing well within his powers, and after he had beaten Fernie by 3 and 2, he went on to defeat Sandy Herd (Coombe Hill) by 5 and 3. In the semi-finals and final Duncan played better than ever. He was opposed by J. H. Taylor in the morning. Both men played fine golf, the Scotsman turning 1 up. From this point he drew clean away and won by 4 and 2.

Arnold Massy, Nivelle, who defeated James Sherlock, Stoke Poges, in the semi-final by 4 and 2, found all sorts of bunker trouble when he came to meet Duncan. He made some excellent recoveries, however, but with his opponent playing with almost mathematical precision all through, Massy's mistakes led to his undoing, for Duncan won at the sixteenth by 3 and 2.

James Braid, who began the tournament in promising style, defeated himself by missing short putts in the second round. He was 4 down with 6 to play and made a great attempt to save off disaster. He pulled Sherlock's lead down to 1 hole at the fifteenth, but could not sustain the effort and was defeated by 2 and 1. Following the professional tournament, a competition for amateurs was held, and it attracted a thoroughly representative entry. T. D. Armour, of Louthburn, who has been playing a great deal in England this season, won with rounds of 76 and 78 from J. McIntyre, Cardross, 80 and 75, while the Oxford captain, R. H. Wethered, 80 and 77, was third.

The meeting concluded with a team match between the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society and Old Etonians. On paper the Old Etonians seemed to have the advantage of their opponents well in hand, but the society's players rose to the occasion and won by 6 matches to 2.



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

Coach William Haines of Harvard

HAINES SATISFIED
WITH CREW OUTLOOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, HARVARD TRAINING QUARTERS, RED TOP, Connecticut—"We are well satisfied with the progress made. I can make no predictions." In these words Coach William Haines aptly sums up the Harvard University rowing situation at New London. As far as possible to judge, the two crews are very evenly matched, and no predictions are being made with any degree of confidence. The Harvard crews are very hopeful for the results of the race, and believe that they have more than an even chance.

In the afternoon, the three crews rowed back and forth over the mile stretch between Red Top and Gales Ferry, paying undivided attention to that process known as "burying the blades." This means that each man tries to put his oar in just the right place, not so deep as to be unwieldy and yet not so lightly as to get no power. The results of such practice are usually very beneficial.

The Harvard oarsmen went out for their morning practice at 11 o'clock, slightly later than their opponents of Gales Ferry, who had paddled past the Harvard boathouse with the Harvard crews as interested spectators. The three Harvard eights headed off down stream as far as the submarine base, where some attention was given to starts under the tutelage of Coach Haines and Dr. Paul Withington, a former Harvard oarsman. After another mile down stream, the crews turned up and rowed off the three miles in short order. In the last half mile a short brush was held between the second varsity and freshman crew, with the result that the yearling eight led the second by a length and a half. This result shows very conclusively the caliber of this year's freshman crew, many of whose men have been developed this spring. Although the crew is fairly light—averaging about 160 pounds—the men have secured an excellent stroke and are rowing well together.

At a conference at Gales Ferry yesterday the final plans for the Harvard-Yale University regatta on June 25 were consummated. Under the present agreement the varsity race will be rowed up stream at 3:30 p. m., starting opposite Red Top at the railroad bridge in New London and finishing at the west bank of the river opposite Red Top. In case of postponement for any reason, up to 5 o'clock, the race will be rowed down stream but not before 6:30.

In the morning the freshman race will be rowed down stream at 9:30, finishing at the navy yard after starting opposite Red Top. The second varsity race will be rowed immediately after, over the same course. The management of the respective crews wishes it understood by the public that the observation trains will start this year just as the crews shove out of their boathouses. It is believed that this regulation will prevent misunderstandings and save time.

TORONTO TENNIS POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Rain which fell heavily during Sunday night and the greater part of yesterday morning caused a postponement of games scheduled in the Eastern Canada championships being played on the courts of the Toronto Lawn Tennis Club.

RESULTS IN COUNTY CRICKET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—In county cricket today Somerset defeated Worcester by an innings and 155 runs, and Northampton defeated Derbyshire by 114 runs. Yesterday Kent defeated Gloucester by 19 wickets.

OPEN SOUTHERN
TENNIS TOURNEY

Fifteen Entries From Other Cities Are at New Orleans—Manning's Elimination a Feature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The championship tournament of the Southern Tennis Association opened on the courts of the New Orleans Lawn Tennis Club at 11 o'clock this morning, with 15 out-of-town entries, the largest number ever offered at such an event in this city. The outstanding feature of the day was the elimination of Vivian Manning of Greenville, South Carolina, a recent winner. Manning was eliminated in the second round, having drawn a bye in the first.

While the day brought forth only the men's singles, it also developed a strong idea that there will be a new southern champion in the person of C. N. Smith of Atlanta, Georgia, who handily eliminated P. A. McIlhenny of New Orleans, 6-1, 6-1. In the second round Smith must yet defeat Edmond Phelps, present southern champion, in order to reach higher honors, as well as J. H. Bruns, runner-up to the title. The summary: SOUTHERN TENNIS ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT

Logan Bruns, New Orleans Tennis Club, defeated William Staehle, Louisiana Tennis Club, 6-2, 6-0. J. H. Bruns, New Orleans Tennis Club, defeated W. D. Treihue, Lafayette Tennis Club, 7-5, 6-1.

R. B. Logan, New Orleans Tennis Club, defeated W. B. Monroe, New Orleans Tennis Club, 6-4, 6-2. J. C. Lakard, New Orleans Tennis Club, defeated J. P. Keefe, Audubon Park Tennis Club, 6-2, 6-3.

W. W. Quillian, Atlanta Tennis Club, defeated I. E. Sael, New Orleans Tennis Club, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2. Edmond Phelps, New Orleans Tennis Club, defeated J. V. Keeble Jr., Nashville Tennis Club, 6-2, 6-4.

Edmond Phelps, New Orleans Tennis Club, defeated S. J. Drouot, New Orleans Tennis Club, 6-4, 6-2. A. H. Walters, New Orleans Tennis Club, won from F. M. Ellsworth, New Orleans Tennis Club, by default.

J. H. Bruns, New Orleans Tennis Club, defeated R. Newman, Audubon Park Tennis Club, 6-0, 6-0. L. Morrow, Memphis Tennis Club, defeated R. B. Worms, New Orleans Tennis Club, 6-4, 6-2.

T. M. Carrothers, Chattanooga Tennis Club, defeated R. P. Strong, New Orleans Tennis Club, 6-2, 6-2. J. A. Sanders Jr., Richmond, Kentucky, Tennis Club, vs. F. W. Hart, New Orleans Tennis Club (postponed till today).

J. C. Lakard, New Orleans Tennis Club, defeated J. P. Keefe, Audubon Park Tennis Club, 6-2, 6-3. F. T. Payne, New Orleans Tennis Club, defeated Alexander Guerry, Chattanooga Tennis Club, 6-4, 6-2.

J. P. Hudson, New Orleans Tennis Club, defeated G. B. Westfield Jr., New Orleans Tennis Club, 6-1, 6-2. Logan Bruns, New Orleans Tennis Club, defeated M. E. Levy, New Orleans Tennis Club, 6-4, 6-2.

R. B. Logan, New Orleans Tennis Club, defeated Jeff Phelpsman, New Orleans Tennis Club, 6-4, 6-2. W. W. Quillian, Atlanta Tennis Club, defeated James McGee, New Orleans Tennis Club, 6-4, 6-1.

Edmond Phelps, New Orleans Tennis Club, defeated Edmond Douglas, New Orleans Tennis Club, 6-2, 6-1. Adair Walters, New Orleans Tennis Club, defeated S. S. Keebles, Nashville Tennis Club, 6-4, 6-2.

J. H. Bruns, New Orleans Tennis Club, vs. Lewis Morrow, Memphis Tennis Club (postponed till today). T. M. Carrothers, Chattanooga Tennis Club, defeated W. W. Lagarde, New Orleans Tennis Club, 6-3, 7-5. J. H. Monroe, New Orleans Tennis Club, defeated J. W. Caldwell 3d, Atlanta Tennis Club, 6-4, 6-2.

C. N. Smith, Atlanta Tennis Club, defeated P. A. McIlhenny, New Orleans Tennis Club, 6-1, 6-1. E. W. Phelpsman, Harvard Tennis Club, vs. H. E. Vories, University of

Chicago Tennis Club (postponed till today). Eston Mansfield, Atlanta Tennis Club, defeated R. M. Cleveland, Greenville, South Carolina, Tennis Club, 6-4, 6-1. OFFICIALS: Referee—R. B. Logan, president of New Orleans Tennis Club. Tournament Committee—J. P. Hudson, chairman; F. W. Ellsworth, J. P. Glyn, L. L. Sael, J. L. Many Jr., Dr. Leo Burthe, Edmond Phelps.

FIRST ROAD RACE
WON BY GRASING

NEW YORK, New York—The first of the series of unspaced bicycle road races for wheelmen desiring to represent the United States in the Olympic Games was held under the auspices of the Century Road Club Association at Floral Park, Long Island, Saturday. The distance was 108.74 miles, the length of the course over which all contestants will be obliged to travel in Antwerp. Fifty cyclists started and 16 finished.

R. Grasing of the Acme Wheelmen eventually won in 5h. 55m. 52s. L. La Rossa of the Unione Sportiva Italiana, the second man, was a mile back of the winner.

The summary:

	H	M	S
R. Grasing, Acme Wheelmen	5	55	52
L. La Rossa, Unione S. I.	6	11	11
F. Dahlin, New York A. C.	5	59	31
R. A. Rom, Empire City Wheelmen	6	00	47
A. Krushel, New York A. C.	6	01	42
W. C. Caldwell, Century R. C.	6	13	53
L. Grace, Century R. C.	6	18	21
W. Napier, Empire City Wheelmen	6	20	29
R. P. Hazleton, Wash'ton, D. C.	6	25	08
G. Rlyth, Queen City Wheelmen	6	26	47
J. Paul, Century R. C.	6	29	02
C. Esterholm, Century R. C.	6	32	21
J. Rom, Empire City Wheelmen	6	33	04
J. Caldwell, Century R. C.	6	34	30
W. Eisenbauer, Century R. C.	6	45	24
E. L. Hazeltine, Wash'ton, D. C.	6	51	12

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	37	19	.661
New York	38	21	.648
Chicago	31	25	.554
Boston	28	25	.528
Washington	26	26	.500
St. Louis	27	28	.491
Detroit	19	36	.345
Philadelphia	16	42	.276

RESULTS MONDAY

Cleveland 3, Boston 2 (12 innings) New York vs. St. Louis (postponed) Philadelphia vs. Chicago (postponed) Washington vs. Detroit (postponed)

GAMES TODAY

Roston at Cleveland. New York at St. Louis. Philadelphia at Chicago. Washington at Detroit.

CLEVELAND WINS IN TWELFTH

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12—R H E Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 3 10 2 Boston 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 9 1 Batteries—Uble, Morton and O'Neill; Harper and Walters. Umpires—Morality and Chilli.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cincinnati	20	22	.577
Brooklyn	23	23	.500
Chicago	29	25	.537
St. Louis	29	26	.526
Pittsburgh	24	24	.500
Boston	26	26	.447
Philadelphia	22	31	.426
New York	23	31	.426

RESULTS MONDAY

Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 1. Pittsburgh vs. Brooklyn (postponed). Chicago vs. New York (postponed). St. Louis vs. Boston (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Philadelphia. Pittsburgh at Brooklyn. Chicago at New York. St. Louis at Boston.

PHILADELPHIA DEFEATS REDS

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E Philadelphia 4 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 2—4 11 1 Cincinnati 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 1 Batteries—Rixey and Wheat; Rutherford and Raden, Allen. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

GRAVEN IS WINNER
IN ALL HIS GAMES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

OXFORD, England (Saturday)—In the intervarsity lawn tennis match here Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oxford University defeated Cambridge in the doubles 7 matches to 2, but lost in the singles, 5 to 4. J. T. Baine and S. Dass won both Cambridge successes in the doubles, but could not maintain their standard against Oxford's third pair, C. Hopkins, United States, and P. M. Dixon, South Africa, who won all their three games.

In the singles, however, Hopkins was no match for any of the Cambridge men and it was left to A. B. Graven, another American, to keep up Oxford prestige by winning all his games against E. D. McCrea, Dass, and Baine, B. E. Henty securing the other victory.

TRIAL RACE BETWEEN
SHAMROCKS PUT OFF

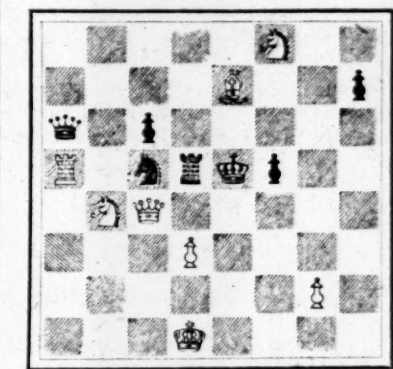
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP VICTORIA, OFF SANDY HOOK, New Jersey—With the races for America's Cup less than a month away, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, Shamrock IV, was compelled to lie at anchor another full day Monday. Sir Thomas came down on the Victoria in the morning, despite a steady rain. At noon it began to clear and the wind freshened. A fine day racing was in sight when a squall came out of the southwest, and by the time it had spent its force it was too late to start.

Sir Thomas hoped to start the second race between the challenger and the 23-meter Shamrock today. The former won so decisively that she will probably give her trial horse a handicap.

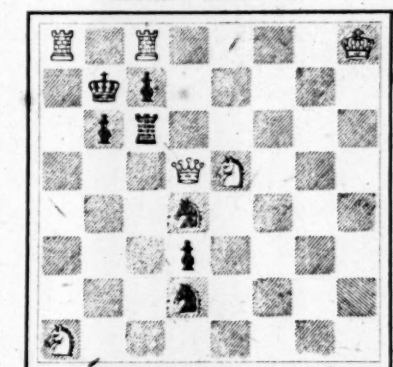
CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 167
By FRANK JANET
Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor
Science Monitor
Black Pieces, 7



White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 168
Author unknown.



Black Pieces, 7

White to play and mate in three

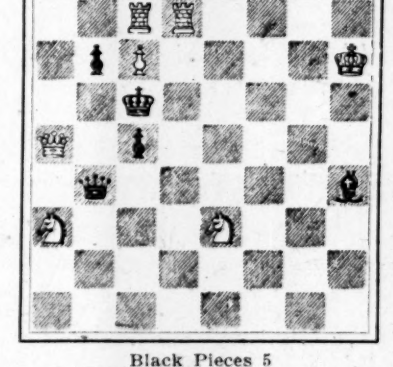
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 165. Q-K3ch K-R
No. 166. 1. Kt-K5 K-K5
2. K-B2 P-K6
3. R-B3ch P-B4
Prob. Comp. G. De Roff

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The Magee theme called for four interferences of the black pawns, and those with only three were termed the Magee Jr's. The following problem took first prize in the Magee Jr. tournament, in the evolution of the two-move problem.

By H. WEEMICK



Black Pieces 5

White to play and mate in two moves.

NOTES

The match played at the Hastings Chess Club, England, between M. Marchand, the Holland champion, and Mr. R. H. V. Scott, the Metropolitan player, ended in a draw, 3-3.

Gloucester and Cheltenham played their fourth annual match, which was won by the latter 6-4.

In the 1st annual match, Hastings defeated 1st, 12½-2½ Mr. T. F. Lawrence defeating Mr. Guiner at the top board.

The extra match to decide the Woodhouse Cup Competition between Leeds and Sheffield was won by the former, 6-4, making their sixth consecutive victory. Score:

LEADS	F. D. Yates	0	W. H. Sparkes	1
A. B. Burton	1	E. Dole	0	
P. Schofield	½	G. W. Moses	½	
6. Castles	0	W. Bailey	1	
W. J. Berryman	1	Dr. Story	Best	
A. A. Williams	1	J. Orange	0	
W. T. Jackson	½	H. D. Rockett	½	
F. B. Gates	0	H. H. Clarke	1	
S. Leader	1	C. R. Gurnhill	0	
J. W. Darby	1	P. Ogden	0	

Last reports from Holland show Reti leading Olland in their match, 3-2 drawings.

Dr. Lasker has returned to Berlin, Germany, to prepare for his match with Capablanca. The Trebitsch Memorial Tourney of the Vienna Chess Club, Austria, resulted as follows: First, second, E. Grünfeld and Dr. Tartakover, 7½ each; third, Strobl, 6; fourth Dr. Blumenfeld, 5½; fifth, W. Gruber, 5; 6th, Waluszczky, 3½.

A new organization has been formed, the German Chess Union of Vienna, Austria.

The annual handicap tournament of New York, New York, ended in a tie between W. Malowan and W. H. Failing, at 9-2; C. W. Ramsdell finished third with an 8-3 score.

The Boston Chess Club, Massachusetts, is to celebrate Morphy's birthday with a rapid transit tournament. In the club tournament Mr. W. W. Adams leads by a close margin.

The following game was contested at Stockholm:

White	Black
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3. B-K5	P-QB3
4. B-R4	Kt-B3
5. Castles	Kt-P
6. P-Q4	P-QK4
7. B-K3	P-Q4
8. P-K3	B-K3
9. Kt-B3	Kt-K2
10. P-K2	P-QR4
11. B-R3	P-R5
12. Kt-Q4	P-R5
13. P-KB4	P-R5
14. P-K4	B-R3
15. B-B5	B-Q2
16. P-K6	P-K7
17. R-K1	R-K7
18. P-Bch	Q-KP
19. P-B5	B-KP

20. Q-K2ch K-R
21. Kt-P P-R4
22. Q-Q3 R-KR3
23. Kt-Q4 R-K3
24. Kt-K2 K-K1
25. Kt-B4 R-K4
26. Kt-R3 R-K4
27. K-R Q-K
28. Kt-K1 P-B3
29. Kt-B3 R-K5
30. P-R3 P-K3
31. Kt-Q4 R-K2
32. Q-Q2 R-K6
33. Kt-P BxP
34. QxP R-R5
35. K-R2 R-R5
36. R-R R-R5
Resigns. Q-K8

W. J. THOMPSON
DEFENDS TITLE

Mississauga Golf Player Wins Toronto City Championship From Field of One Hundred Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—W. J. Thompson of the Mississauga Club successfully defended his title as city amateur golf champion Saturday at the Toronto Club against 100 opponents. In the morning he covered the 18 holes in 75 and in the afternoon turned in a card of 76. His brother, Frank Thompson, and John Hadden of the Toronto club tied for second place with 152 and in the play-off over nine holes the latter won out 33 to 42.

John Lyle of the Toronto club, with a handicap of 14, won the handicap event with a net score of 138. W. G. Wood, a club mate, came second with three strokes more. The Mississauga club won the team event by a margin of 15 strokes over the Toronto club with the Lambton and Rosedale quartets close behind in that order. The winning team consisted of the three Thompson brothers and H. S. Reid. Frank Thompson broke one of the existing records when he covered the course in the second round in 72. This mark has never been touched before in competition games.

Under ideal conditions the Eastern Canadian lawn tennis championships were inaugurated on the grounds of the Toronto Lawn Tennis Club on Saturday afternoon. As usual in the preliminary and the first rounds there were no features of outstanding interest, although some close contests were staged. In an entry list of 64 in the men's open singles 20 matches were played.

In this event P. G. Kiely won a particularly strenuous game from T. McNair, the first set going to 16-14. R. Baird advanced to the third round by victories over G. P. Cowan and G. Davidson. A feature of the afternoon was a doubles match between Baird and Rennie v. Hall and Glasco, resulting in a victory for the former by 2 sets to 1. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—FIRST ROUND

N. S. MacDonald defeated E. B. Lefroy 6-3, 6-2.

B. L. Johnston defeated E. W. Bickle 6-1, 6-3.

H. Bickle defeated E. H. Gurney 6-3, 6-2.

D. Duthie defeated A. S. McKinley 6-3, 5-7, 6-3.

I. A. Rumble defeated R. H. Wilkinson 6-4, 8-6.

Charles Starr defeated M. T. Shutz 6-3, 6-0.

W. L. Rennie defeated W. McTaggart 6-3, 6-0.

A. R. Kinnear defeated W. Brenner 6-0, 6-2.

J. J. Henly defeated R. I. Taylor 6-3, 6-2.

H. B. Carlaw defeated R. S. Woolliatt 6-0, 6-2.

H. W. MacDonald defeated H. G. Merritt 6-1, 6-0.

C. B. Sissons defeated C. D. Nelson

EDUCATION IN
TRAFFIC LAWSMassachusetts Campaign Aims to
Procure a Better Observance
of the Highway Regulations

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Work in a state-wide, cooperative campaign to educate motor vehicle owners and drivers, to provide for stricter enforcement of existing traffic laws, to make any changes found essential and for further protection to persons and property, will begin at a conference in the State House tomorrow afternoon. The meeting has been called by Frank A. Goodwin, chief of the Motor Vehicle Registry of the State Department of Public Works, and will be attended by state officials, municipal authorities, and representatives of chambers of commerce, insurance companies and various trade organizations.

The first step in the movement is not expected to take the form of rigorous prosecution. Best results are anticipated from education of the drivers of cars, children and pedestrians, who are careless in crossing streets and stepping from curbs. Records show that there are 310,000 persons licensed to operate motor vehicles in Massachusetts and it is estimated that 50,000 of these could not pass an examination on the rules of the road.

Reapportionment of the traffic officers, who are found to be efficient in the vicinities where they are now stationed, is urged as one of the necessary changes. Stricter watch for the driver who ignores the laws against cutting corners, maintains high speed at crossings, fails to use warning signals and gives no indication of the direction he is to turn, is recommended, rather than for the careful driver who may travel at 25 miles an hour along an open boulevard.

The motor vehicle registry already has taken steps to eliminate motorists unfit to drive. All applicants for licenses between the ages of 16 and 18 are now required to pass an examination similar to the one given to chauffeurs. The police also have been requested to make reports in cases of evident incompetency. Repressive legislation and its strict enforcement is predicted unless the drivers themselves cooperate with the committees formed to conduct the campaign for safety on the highways.

CALL ISSUED FOR
VOLUNTEER FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The need for securing additional farm labor at once to keep food prices from advancing next winter is emphasized by Charles D. Orth, president of the National Security League, in the organization's appeal for volunteer workers. The league's call is issued on the advice of Edwin T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, after the league offered its services. The wages offered are from \$4.50 to \$7.50 a day in addition to board for beginners.

The league's figures show that farm labor in the north Atlantic states is 38.5 per cent short of the demand; in the south Atlantic states, 29.6 per cent; in the north central states east of the Mississippi River, 24.8 per cent; in the south Atlantic states, 29.6 per cent; in the south central states, 29.1 per cent; in the far western states, 22.7 per cent, with an average shortage of 28.1 per cent.

Good Wages For Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The demand for skilled farm labor was never better nor the wages higher, according to an announcement of the State Department of Agriculture, which declares that workers will be paid from \$60 to \$65 a month, with board and washing. The farmers express a desire to employ men and boys who know what to do without instruction, and foresee an unusually active demand when the haying season starts.

PARADES PLANNED IN
MAINE CELEBRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Plans for Portland's Maine centennial celebration include a number of parades. Among them are to be the civic parade on the evening of Wednesday, June 23, embracing fraternal and other organizations, that of the New England Firemen's League Saturday morning, and the procession of "antiques and horrors" and the great military and naval demonstration on July 5.

The parade of soldiers and sailors will include the third Maine infantry, national guard, and men from the warships representing nations with which the United States was allied during the world war. Of far more significance from an historical viewpoint, however, will be the parade of floats in the afternoon.

At least 20 floats presenting different periods are being built in Portland. Among the floats will be one showing the Dummer Massacre, and another will be a tribute to the Molly Pitcher of Maine, Hannah Weston. Marketing in the town of Falmouth in 1820, the year that Maine became a state, will be a third float of much interest, carrying a yoke of oxen and cart laden with produce, while two women trudge beside the vehicle.

FARMERS TO ENFORCE LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DURHAM, North Carolina—Three score leading farmers of Oak Grove township in Durham County, have posted warnings to the manufacturers

and sellers of contraband intoxicating liquors in this county that they will no longer tolerate the illicit business. The notice says, among other things, that the signers "will use all honorable means to get the names of, and evidence against, all persons in Durham County who persist in the illicit manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

STATE PROPOSES TO
DEVELOP RESOURCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—The South Carolina Development Board is putting on a campaign, statewide in scope, to raise \$250,000 with which to advance and coordinate agricultural effort in this State. The fund is to cover a period of three years. Gov. Robert A. Cooper is chairman of the board, with former Gov. R. I. Manning, vice-chairman. These are assisted by a group of capable leaders in every phase of industry or business. A chairman has been named for each of the 46 counties, who in turn effects organization down to the smallest sectional unit.

Among the chief objectives is to organize sentiment in favor of definite projects for the development and full realization of the State's resources, and to coordinate the influence and strength of all professional, commercial, industrial and agricultural interests in support of a statewide program.

Special commissions are to be appointed, each with a particular field of endeavor to study and promote. These include marketing problems, live stock and live stock credits, legislation, community life, assessment and taxation, education, sanitation, drainage and drainage projects, inter racial relations, good roads, natural resources and industrial research.

"OUTLAW" STRIKE
FORCES EMBARGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A strike of railroad employees of all classes, directed not against the railroads, but against the United States Railroad Labor Board and the railroad brotherhoods has caused the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad to place an embargo on all non-perishable freight in Philadelphia yards, and handicapped the Pennsylvania to such an extent that it returned to its wartime system of priority shipments.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad declared a freight embargo on Saturday. Passenger service was hindered only slightly. The Reading officials, who said the Sunday holiday made it impossible for them accurately to count the number of men striking, estimated that at least 300 were out in Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Railroad set the maximum number of Philadelphia strikers at 350. The committee of 53 of the strikers, composed of the same men who led the "outlaw" strike of last April, said from 5000 to 6000 would be out today. They held three meetings, at which more than 2500 men voted unanimously to remain out until the Railroad Labor Board awarded a substantial wage increase for all classes of railroad employees. The strikers say they are working hand in hand with the striking harbor workers of New York and Philadelphia, and state that by tying up the port of Philadelphia, which is now handling the traffic of New York, they will hinder the harbor traffic of the entire east.

TELEPHONE RATE AND
CAR FARE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Telephone rates and street car fares will be raised in Chicago beginning on July 1, under a ruling of the state public utilities commission. Street car fares will be increased to 8 cents from 6 cents, and the party line minimum charge per day of 5 cents will be raised to 6½ cents. Wage increases recently granted to employees are given as the reason for the changes.

CONDITIONAL GIFT TO TUFTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office

MEDFORD, Massachusetts—The granting of an appropriation of \$300,000 to Tufts College by the General Education Board made contingent on the raising of \$700,000 from outside sources, was announced to a reunion of graduates by the president of the college, John A. Cousins. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered yesterday and the sixty-fourth commencement exercises will be held this morning.

HOTELS
CANADA

One of Canada's Leading Hotels

The Windsor

Dominion Square, Montreal

European plan exclusively. Headquarters for Conventions. Centrally located. Service unsurpassed. Rates on application. JOHN DAVIDSON, Manager. Cable Address: "Windsor," Montreal.

CENTRAL
HOTEL KUPPER

11 and 13½ St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS

Recently installed, making the Hotel entirely fireproof.

European Plan. Excellent Cafe in Connection. Particularly desirable for Ladies—being on Pedestrian Lane, the Center of the Shopping District.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

WESTERN

Rainier Grand
Hotel

Seattle, Washington

You are invited to visit our collection of pictures on the Mezzanine floor. Many famous masterpieces are included in this display.

Rates—Detached Bath \$1.00 to \$2.00. Private Bath \$2.00 to \$3.00. Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath \$4.00 to \$5.00.

RAINIER GRAND CO.
JAS. J. KELLEY, Manager

Seattle, Washington
New Washington Hotel

with its superb location overlooking Harbor and Puget Sound, should appeal to discriminating Monitor readers.

All rooms equipped with private bath.

European Plan, \$2.50 up.

Operated by J. C. Marmaduke

A Hotel that is Different

Absolutely Fireproof

Arlington Hotel

Santa Barbara, California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel, Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage.

Perpetual May Climate. E. F. DUNN, Lessee

The CLIFT
HOTEL

"Where Service Predominates"

Convenient to all points American and European

Frederick C. Clift, Pres't and Managing Director

Geary at Taylor Streets

SAN FRANCISCO

"SINCERE SERVICE"

Herald Hotel

San Francisco

Eddy at Jones Street

Rates very moderate. Free garage. Home cooking.

JAMES GARTLAND, Manager

Hotel Stewart
SAN FRANCISCO

Geary St., just off Union Square

New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary and expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and steamers.

Rates Moderate

Breakfast 50c, 60c, 70c, 75c (Sundays). Dinner \$1.25 (Sundays \$1.50). Further particulars at any office of TILGH, COOK & SAGE, our special representatives.

Hotel Loughton
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

A R. JAGUITH, Manager

Chancellor Hotel

Powell and Post at Union Square

SAN FRANCISCO

Absolutely Fireproof

Rates: One person \$2.50 and \$3.00. Two persons \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$4.50. Two persons (Two Beds) \$4.00 and \$4.50.

Weekly American and European Rates on Request. Write for Brochure

JOSEPH CANNON, Manager

EUROPEAN
BUXTON
ST. ANN'S HOTEL

Situated in centre of the Peak District near Hadron Hall and Chatsworth.

One of the most famous Hotels in ENGLAND. 150 years old. Patronized by Royalty.

Norland Hotel

GRANVILLE PLACE, LONDON, W. 1.

An establishment of about 90 rooms, designed for those who desire comfort and refinement, without the bustle, noise and expense of the huge extravaganza. Situated in the heart of the West End in the heart of the city. Elegantly furnished by Maple. First class cuisine. In pension terms from \$4 to \$7 per week. Accommodation should be looked in advance.

Basil Street Hotel
LONDON

First class in every respect. Ideal position (Over Knightsbridge Tube Station)

100 Bedrooms, Charmant Restaurant Hot and Cold Water in Every Room

UNDER OWN MANAGEMENT

Telegraphic address: "BASILST," London

P. L. TAYLOR, Proprietors

Hotel Clarence
HOLLAND

Scheveningen—The Hague

Homelike Quiet Comfortable

M. C. VERMAAT, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND

The CHARLES GATE

ONE OF BOSTON'S BEST RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

Corner Beacon Street and Back Bay Park

Overlooking Charles River and Fenway

Quiet and attractive, furnished or unfurnished suites for permanent or transient occupancy at moderate rates.

Dining Room operated entire year.

Tel. B. B. 2376. HERBERT G. SUMMERS, Also Operating

THE CLIFF HOTEL

and Cottages, Historic South Shore, No. Scituate Beach, Mass.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT

Minut Postoffice, Mass. Tel. Scituate 350.

Hotel Somerset
BOSTON, MASS.

Located on Commonwealth Av. joining the famous Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapted for receptions, weddings, dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager

Hotel Puritan

390 Commonwealth Ave.

The Distinctive Boston House

Our booklet has a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write to me for it or for anything in which I can serve you. C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

Hotel Garde

OPPOSITE UNION STATION
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Walter S. Garde
EUROPEAN PLAN

Club Breakfasts Special Lunchees Table d'hôte Dinner

The Nonantum

KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE.

Pleasantly located, and only a few minutes' walk from ocean, river and woodland. Unsurpassed facilities for boating, yachting, canoeing and surf bathing.

Open from June 15th to October 1st.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASS.

High and Cool in the Berkshires

A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION

Now Open. Elevation 1400 feet

Desirable Cottages with Hotel Service

HOWE & TROWER, Managers

Winter Resort Princess Hotel, Bermuda

WHITE MOUNTAINS
RUSSELL COTTAGES

KEARSARGE, N. H.

Near Mt. Kearsarge. Now Open.

Stream heat. Fine walks and drives. Good library. Automobiles for pleasure tours, golf, tennis, bowling, etc. Write for rates and booklet.

EDD. W. RUSSELL, Prop.

HOTEL BOND
THE BONDMORE
BOND ANNEX HOTEL

Three modern hotels of Hartford, Conn., under ownership and management of HARRY S. BOND

HOTEL MOODY

CLAREMONT, N. H.

NEW MANAGEMENT

A modern hotel. Electric lights, private bath en-suite, running water in rooms. Fine golf course. On state road and "The Ideal Drive" through Connecticut River Valley.

A half-way house between the Berkshires and the White Mountains.

T. F. KEATING, Proprietor

THE STANLEY HOUSE

P. O. Manset, Southwest Harbor, Me.

Open June 15th to Oct. 1st.

Mountains, Lake and Ocean.

Mrs. E. Benson Stanley, Prop.

DUNMORE HOTEL
Lake Dunmore, Vermont

In the heart of the Green Mountains directly on the lake shore. — Bathing, boating, tennis, dancing, mountain trails, 200 miles from New York. Buses 50¢ and upwards.

BOSCOE A. MARVEL, Manager

Mt. Madison House

GORHAM, N. H.

"The Gateway to the White Mts."

Now open. Homelike atmosphere. Outdoor sports. Tennis courts. Mountain climbing. Well-equipped garage and laundry.

Write for booklet and terms to C. D. CHANDLER, Prop.

The Oceanside

MARBLEHEAD NECK, MASS.

Now Open

An ideal place for a most enjoyable summer. A superb location directly on the ocean, commanding a remarkable marine view. June rates \$25, week July \$35, week August \$42 week. American plan. Garage. Booklets. ANDREW H. LANE, Prop.

The Cutter House
JAFFREY, N. H.

OPENS JUNE 10TH

Under New Management

NEW YORK

MAJESTIC
Hotel and Restaurants
Copeland Townsend

Fronting Central Park at West Seventy Second Street — the motor entrance

NEW YORK

Delightful vista yet surprisingly convenient to the heart of the great metropolis.

Accommodations and service all in consonance with the high character indicated by the name and setting and completely satisfying the expectations of its clientele.

The Hurricane Deck

at the hotel is open during the summer months. Afternoon and evening dances. Pleading orchestral music. Excellent cuisine and service under the open sky

Prince George
Hotel

28th St. Grand Fifth Ave. NEW YORK

Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York

Grand Four-Street Floor.

LOCATED in the center of New York's business and social activities. Metropolitan in appointment and operation, yet famous for its home-like quiet and comfort.

1000 ROOMS—EACH WITH BATH

Room and Bath, \$2 and up; two persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$6 and up.

Residential Houses of Charm
and Distinction

NEW YORK CITY

Accommodations of any size from one room with Private Bath upwards

Locations unexcelled for Summer Occupancy

Hotel Judson	Wash. Sq. S.	Spring 5360
Hotel Holley	Wash. Sq. W.	Spring 3309
Hotel Earle	Wash. Sq. N.	Spring 3309
Hotel Van Rensselaer	5th Ave. and 11th St.	Stuyvesant 1410
Hotel Albert	42 East 11th St.	Stuyvesant 4961
Hotel Irving	Gramercy Park, S.	Gramercy 6264
Hotel Le Marquis	5th Ave. and 31st St.	Madison Sq. 1670
Hotel Wellington	7th Ave. and 58th St.	Circle 1066

AMERICAN PLAN A SPECIALTY

UNDER KNOTT MANAGEMENT

Allerton House,
143 East 39th St., N. Y.

Offers to business and professional men the wholesomeness of a home, the service of a hotel and the sociability of a Club, at a fraction of the cost of accommodations in a first-class hotel.

A most modern type of building, completely furnished with shower baths, reading room, billiard room, handball courts, a number of rooms to be sub-let.

Rates \$8.50 to \$17.00 per week. Reference required.

1000 ISLAND HOUSE
CROSSMAN HOUSE

WILLIAM H. KARBURTON, proprietor

Two of the leading hotels in the 1,000 Islands are now under one proprietorship offering you hundreds of rooms more than half with private bath. Finest golf, motor boating. The district's most beautiful pictures sent on request.

Lake George Village

The center of the great macadam road system of the North. Site of the old battle grounds at head of lake. Illustrated, historic booklet; list of hotels and boarding houses and road map free. Board of Trade, Lake George, N. Y.

SOUTHERN
NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles

An homelike Hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

PLAN NOW TO COME TO ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE HANHAM HOME

offers home-like surroundings and a harmonious atmosphere. Table and service of a high standard. Further particulars and rates on application to Mrs. H. C. HANHAM, 159 Pearson Drive, Asheville, N. C.

Hotel Bristol

126-135 West 48th Street
122-124 West 49th Street
NEW YORK CITY

Courtesy Cleanliness Comfort

Homelike surroundings in the center of New York, at moderate prices.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

MUSIC

California Federation of Music Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

FRESNO, California.—The second annual state festival and convention of the Federation of Music Clubs in California met in Fresno recently, opening with a festival chorus. One is apt to accuse a convention of being "out of breath to no purpose, and very busy about nothing," but the presence of many of California's most prominent and able musicians showed that this gathering was an important one in the development of the state's music. It represented, in fact, the growing musical consciousness of California, the determination of the State to encourage and assist California composers and artists whether professionals or students.

In this connection the program of resident state composers was most significant. Six cities of California were represented in compositions of Josephine Crow Aylwin, Oakland; Carrie Jacobs Bond and Charles T. Fery, Los Angeles; George Edwards and Mary Carr Moore, San Francisco; Earl Townner, Fresno; Earl McDonald, Redlands; Alice Barnett and Mary Green Payson, San Diego. Of this program, Mr. George Edwards notes for The Musical Review, "that out-of-doors is the healthy note of native composition in music," and he points to such titles as "June," "Night Holds a Secret," "Come to the Woodland," "Dance of the Nymphs," "Nightingale Lane," "El Solo Vaguer," "The Arkansas Traveler." One regrets that Mr. Edwards could not have pointed to the far more characteristic and striking compositions of Gertrude Ross—"The Cow Boy," with its splendid abandon of life and "free air," for instance—or to the Indian songs of Carlos Troyer, or to the works of Frederick Zech, or W. J. McCoy.

Indeed there is a vast field for theme in the romantic background of California with its dim atmosphere of Indian legend, its Spanish and Mexican occupation. Mr. Edwards further notes a lack of "form" and "massing," but an abundance of original color and freshness which gives a "faith" that California will produce a school—or say a playground of composition peculiar to itself and representative of its character.

The Noack String Quartet of Los Angeles, assisted by Olga Steh, pianist, and The Slavsky Chamber Music Trio of Los Angeles, played compositions by Dvořák, Tchaikovsky, Haydn, Brahms, and Mendelssohn. Adopting the policy of the National Federation of Musical Clubs of encouraging young artists through prize contests, a contest in piano, violin, and voice was held. The MacDowell prize of \$50 for piano, and the Platt Music Company prize of \$50 for voice were awarded. There was no entrance for the prize in violin. This contest is an annual affair and requires that each contestant must perform at least one composition of a permanent resident of California.

Important subjects of discussion included "State Festival Ideals," the idea being a festival in every county of the state culminating in an annual state festival. A talk on Scriabin was given by Dr. Alex Kall, professor at the University of Petrograd, and founder of the Petrograd People's Conservatory. Realizing that musical accompaniment is effectively added by legislation, the convention recorded its mind in four definite resolutions. The first two were resolutions endorsing the "bill" providing for the construction and maintenance of a national conservatory and branches, and the "bill" providing for a department of education, which shall include a bureau of music and art, which shall be represented in the presidential cabinet by a secretary of education, "the first of which is soon to be introduced in Congress through the efforts of the National Federation of Musical Clubs, and the second of which was presented last year as the Smith-Townner Bill. Third, a resolution to the effect that the California federation assist in every possible way in the introduction of the California composers. And finally it was resolved, "that the California Federation of Music Clubs assist in every possible way to further the study and rendering of grand opera in English in the United States."

Philadelphia Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Puccini Opera Company, under Philip Jenni of New York as impresario, proved a delightful surprise. There have been so many experiments in "grand opera at popular prices" in this city that musical Philadelphia had become skeptical as to the success of the professional enterprise that did not bring forward the most lustrous luminaries in the operatic firmament. Few of Mr. Jenni's artists have won a wide renown. But perhaps for that very reason his company was more closely knit than other organizations in which the individual cares for his own triumph and is heedless for the composite. Each of these hard-working singers helped the vis-a-vis and the ensemble. There were good audiences, composed largely of Italians, for the sequence of three performances. Enthusiasm was rife and it was justified. Orchestra, ballet and chorus drew upon the Metropolitan Opera Company's rank and file to excellent purpose. Carlo Pirelli directed each evening, perceptively and vigorously.

The first opera given was "La Gioconda," with Francesco Peralta in the name part. Fernando Doria as La Cio, Manuel Salazar as Grimaldo, Vincente Ballester as Narnaba. The last named singer won approval at the start and held it throughout. He deserves to be classed among the leading operatic baritones of the day. Salazar proved a tenor of conscientiousness and fervent temperament. "The Dance of the Hours," even if the footing was now and then at variance

with the ground plan of the designer, was executed with nimbleness and exquisite permutations of movement and color.

On the second evening "Fadist" was given with Romeo Bosacchi carrying off the chief honors in the title rôle. Pietro de Bial made much of Mephisto's "Calf of Gold" aria. Luise Darcle's Marguerite was a well wrought, consistent and picturesque enactment. "Rigoletto" was the final offering. Though it was routine for the orchestra, chorus and principals, the production was never allowed to sag to perfunctoriness. Vincente Ballester as the jester carefully followed the established traditions of the part in aspect, accent and gesture. He imparted to the rôle individual excellencies that earned emphatic approval. Evelyn Scotney as Gilda was refreshingly girlish and naive in her appearance, and her delivery of the "Caro Nome" drew the heartiest applause of the evening.

SASKATCHEWAN HAS NEW LABOR BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—The development of the known resources of Saskatchewan is the work which the newly formed Bureau of Labor and Industry of the government of the Province of Saskatchewan will undertake, according to an announcement made by Hon. Charles A. Dunning, provincial treasurer, who is also the minister in charge of the new bureau. His announcement gives a fairly comprehensive idea of the plan on which the bureau proposes to operate. The old policy of waiting for the federal government to transfer to the Province its natural resources is to be abandoned, although efforts will be kept up to have the transfer made as soon as possible, but, in addition, in future the provincial government will go ahead with a program of trying to assist industrial development regardless of the question of who controls the resources proposed to be developed. "We must have as a basis for any future industry," said Mr. Dunning, "proper labor conditions and laws and an efficient employment system. That is why the bureau embodies both labor and industry. The two go hand in hand. The federal government has copied our provincial employment system inaugurated in 1912, with the result that we have a federal and provincial cooperative scheme of public employment offices."

Mr. Dunning explained that there was a vast amount of statistical information already collected by the federal government, and he proposed to put this information to some practical use in developing the resources about which the facts had been secured. Hence his bureau would investigate the practicability of every industry which might appear possible of development in Saskatchewan because of the presence of raw material or other favorable conditions.

CANADA'S NEWSPAPER PROBLEMS AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Canada.—At a recent meeting of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association the publishers of Ontario daily newspapers endorsed, by unanimous vote, the action which was taken by Ontario publishers a few days previously with regard to the reported application of the Backus interests, controlling the P. T. Francis Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, for further pulp wood and water power concessions from the Ontario government. The resolution which was passed by the meeting expressed the opinion that, "in view of the attitude of the Backus interests toward domestic newspaper requirements, the public interest demands that the recent application of these interests to the Ontario government for additional pulp wood and water power concessions should not be granted, and that all pulp wood concessions previously granted to those interests in respect of which they may be in default should be canceled forthwith."

The Ontario publishers maintain that the Backus interests, through the Keewatin Lumber Company, Limited, secured the Lake of the Woods pulp limits, consisting of 1850 square miles, on condition that they erected a pulp mill within three years, and during that period would spend a sum of \$500,000. Although this agreement was entered into in August, 1914, and should therefore be completed by August, 1917, the publishers claim that the erection of the mill has not yet been commenced.

The claim put forward by the Backus interests that they have been held up owing to the International Waterways Commission is also contested by the publishers.

HYDRO POWER IN DEMAND.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

LONDON, Ontario.—Distribution of energy by the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission to farmers of this part of the Province, commenced a few years ago with some misgivings, has resulted in such a demand for electric power that the commission has been forced to adopt new methods of distribution. The farmer and the farmer's wife have taken kindly to the idea of having more brightness and less drudgery about the farm and the farmhouse, and what was once no precedent on the continent for such a venture, it has been found practicable and feasible from many standpoints to make every possible use of electricity on the farm. While many countries in Ontario now have hydro service in the rural districts, the western Ontario counties were the first to experiment and they are still in advance of the others in many particulars.

FARM INTERESTS TAKE UP BANKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—The organized farming interests of this State are pushing their business activities into the banking field. While the league is attacking the business political citadel, the union and grange, through competition and the threat of competition, are rapidly covering the commercial field in the smaller towns. The unions maintain a \$1,000,000 supply house in Omaha, own between 300 and 400 country town stores, coal and lumber yards and in connection with local cooperative associations, operate between 800 and 900 elevators in country towns.

Recently the unions have started into the banking business, and farmers own outright a dozen small institutions. The country bankers have sought to stem this tide by offering minority stockholdings to influential farmers in their neighborhood. At Alda, Hall County, the other day, a state bank that was unusually prosperous, having paid 15 per cent dividends for 10 years, and whose stock was quoted at \$300 a share, was sold by its owners after the neighborhood farmers had organized a competing bank, and got so many farmers into it that the old bank declined to fight, but sold.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE
1919 PAIGE CABRIOLET
In excellent condition. Price \$200.00. Tel. Main 2407 or Columbia 5085. Boston. E59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES AND APTS. FOR RENT
NEW YORK CITY—Five-room corner apartment. Furnished. Electricity. Until October 1920. Johnson, 164 Waverly Place. Spring 2461.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
LEWANDOS CLEANERS-DYERS
213 State Street
Telephone Barnum 748
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

WATERBURY, CONN.
LEWANDOS CLEANERS-DYERS
24 East Main Street
Telephone Waterbury 330
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

DETROIT, MICH.
Steinway
Unexcelled among Pianos!
Sold in Michigan only by us. Other instruments taken in exchange.

Grinnell Bros.
24 Stores Headquarters
243-247 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT

WASHINGTON, D. C.
EHRlich's
2016 14th St., N. W., near Columbia Rd.
ACCREDITED AGENCY FOR THE
RED CROSS SHOE
Open Evenings

RICH'S
1901 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
HIGH GRADE FOOTWEAR
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

ASH
1817 Connecticut Ave.
A Shop of Individuality
Exclusive Fashions For Women
Smart Millinery, Exclusive Gowns, Evening Wear, Fur, Coat, Dresses, Hosiery, Tailoring.

Norwalk Tires and Tubes
SUPER QUALITY
SUPER SERVICE
BECKER'S LEATHER GOODS CO.
1224 1320 F St., N. W.
ERLEBACHER'S
Ladies', Misses' and Juniors' OUTFITTERY SPECIALIST
1910 F Street, N. W.

A. M. RHODES
Real Estate
48 V St., N. W. Listing invited.

THE MODE
For the correct things in MEN'S WEAR
Eleventh and F Streets
PRINTING THAT BELLS
Hearst's "Universal Paper" The Wide Awake Business Man with the right kind of printed matter. COLUMBIAN Ptg. Co., INC., 815 14th St., Main 420.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Lansburgh & Brother

It is wisdom on your part to forestall the high prices on merchandise by visiting our store without further delay.

Traveling Goods
For Vacation Trips

Whether it is to be an European trip, a cross-country jaunt, a week or a month at the seashore or mountains, or just a week-end to the country, we have the right Traveling Goods to meet your needs. They are all excellent values.

Woodward & Lothrop
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. T. Goodman Co. Inc.
85 ARCADE MARKET, 1840 COLUMBIA ROAD
1632 CONNECTICUT AVE.
TACOMA PARK, 6904 4th St. N. W.

High Quality Meats
that you will enjoy and that contain the best of food value.

You will find the prices very low, considering the quality.
A visit to these markets will convince you.

"Say it with Flowers"
GUDE BROS. CO.
1214 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Members of the Florists Telegraph Delivery Association
DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

S. Kannhons Co.
"THE BUSY CORNER" PENNA. MEAT & B. ST.

Sixty Stores Under One Roof
Filled with latest styles in Women's and Children's Apparel, Dress Accessories, and Home Furnishings, all at very low prices.

Mayer Bros. & Co.
937 and 939 F St., N. W.

THE FASHION SHOP
For LADIES' and MISSES' SUITS
DRESSES, COATS, WAISTS and MILLINERY
Exclusive Styles Moderately Priced
Oriental Rugs Washed, Repaired and Stored

A. H. BAKSHIAN
611 17th St., N. W.
Phone Main 6567 Est. 30 Years

SIDNEY WEST, Inc.
Washington's Style Center for MEN'S WEAR
STEINBOCH SMART CLOTHES
DUNLAP'S CELEBRATED HATS

Ladies' Capital Hat Shop
508 11th St., N. W.
Straw Hats of All Kinds
Panamas and Leghorns
cleaned, bleached and blocked in the new styles by experts.
Our work is our reputation. Phone M 8322

Parker Bridget Co.
Nationally Known Store for Men and Boys
The Honor \$5.00 Hat Shop
718 14th Street, near New York Ave.

Artistic Hats
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
"I Never Disappoint"

High Grade Printing
But Not High Price
BYRON S. ADAMS, 512 11th St., N. W.
"AEOLIAN-VOCALION"
The phonograph that has made a sound instrument out of the talking machine.
Washington Representative
O. J. DEMOLL & CO.
17th and G Sts., WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE ENGRAVING SHOP
Removed to 786 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
FRANK R. JELLEFF, Inc.
1216 F Street, N. W.
A WOMAN'S SHOP
DEPENDABLE QUALITIES
MODERATE PRICES
GEO. H. COOKE
Florist
Connecticut Avenue and F Street

SPENCER CORSETS
MRS. IRENE M. SPENCER, City Manager
1914 Pa. Ave., N. W. Phone Franklin 6717
HOMES VACUUM CLEANED
CARPET CLEANING—FLOOR POLISHING
R. E. WASH. 1408 Monroe St. N. W.
Phone: North 3600, Columbia 5571
Hardware, Household Supplies, Paints
W. A. FINCH, 2416 18th St. Col. 5510

OKLAHOMA CITY

The B & M
ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE
BARTH & MYER
214-216 Main St., Oklahoma City
"21 Years of Reliability"

A Great Store, Growing Greater Every Day
Scott, Halliburton Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Kerr Dry Goods Co.
One of Oklahoma's Foremost Department Stores in Point of Size and Service

Over Sixty Different Departments replete at all seasons with the Prevailing Fashions—Moderately priced—

RORABAUGH BROWN & CO.
Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Jordan Furniture Co.
Announcing the merits of the Player Phone talking machine, not denouncing other talking machines, is our "Sales Talk."
Let us give you a demonstration in your home or at our store, 28 West Grand Avenue.

TULSA, OKLA.
HICKEY-FREEMAN
Clothes for Men

Are as up-to-date as your daily newspaper. The new spring styles are here now. Equally good clothes for boys.

Madansky Brothers
Oklahoma City
Tulsa Bartlesville

The Hair Store
CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

Akin's BOOTERIE
221 SOUTH MAIN STREET
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

THE DEMOREST
506 So. Main
LESIE BROOKS COMPANY
Fire, Automobile Insurance
Real Estate and Rentals
407 South Boulder Phone Usage 2878

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.
HOME OF LAIRD-SCHUBER SHOES
Fashion Plate Boot Shop
A Better Shoe Store for Ladies and Children
418 WEST BROADWAY
BROWN'S C. O. D.
GROCERY AND MARKET
No. 1 Store No. 2 Store
406 S. W. Okmulgee 518 W. Broadway

NORFOLK, VA.
GEORGE W. THOMAS
FINE SHOES
Monticello Hotel Norfolk, Va.
Restaurant and Confectionery

HOWARD'S, Inc.
200 Main Street
WM. J. NEWTON
805 Granby Street
Greenhouses, Colonial and 24th St.
Phone: Home 4000—Residence 1972

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
MME. SOPHIA
DIRECTLY ON BEACH
Opposite Heinz Pier; ocean rooms; table guests; always open. MRS. A. W. WHEELER.

PHILADELPHIA
LEWANDOS CLEANERS-DYERS
1633 Chestnut Street
Telephone Spruce 4079
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

BALTIMORE
N. HESS SONS
QUALITY FOOTWEAR AND HOSIERY
3 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
FIDELITY BARKER SHOP
1425 Fifth Building, Baltimore
G. W. WAGNER, Prop.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

ALPHA FLORAL CO.
1105 WALNUT—Phone MAIN 1806

NEW SPRING
WAISTS, PETTICOATS, KIMONOS
SILK and LINGERIE UNDERWEAR
EXTRA SIZED WAISTS
KAUFMAN'S
WAIST SHOP
103 EAST ELEVENTH ST.

Ground-Gripper Shoes
J. J. FONTIUS & SONS
OUR EXCLUSIVE STORE
1003 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Cafeteria De Luxe
S. W. Corner Ninth and Main Streets
Entrance on 9th St.
Good, Clean, Wholesome Food.
Properly Cooked. Reasonably Priced.
COME and SEE

CROW'S SHOE REPAIR
Quick Service
6 E. 10th St.
17 E. 11th St.

FUHRMAN BROS.
Watchmakers and Jewelers
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY
108 East 10th Street. Home Phone Main 6217.

High Grade Shoes
REASONABLE AT
DELLBURG
SECOND FLOOR
LILLIS BUILDING, 11TH AND WALNUT

OMAHA, NEB.
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
Classy Dry Cleaners and Pressers
• 2211 Leavenworth St. Phone Harney 2213
Cleaning, Pressing, Remodeling.

Woodmen Cafeteria W.O.W. Bldg.
QUALITY FOOD. Short orders a Specialty.
EDWARD JOHNSON
MERCHANT TAILOR, 1815 Farnam Street.
My Suits Grow Old Gracefully

KANSAS CITY, KAN.
Allen & Bayne
642-644 MINNESOTA AVE.
DRY GOODS
LADIES' FURNISHINGS
CHINA, GLASS, KITCHENWARE

SHEPHERD & FOSTER
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
for Men and Young Men
536 Minnesota Avenue
Mauder-Dougherty Mercantile Co.
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
Books and Stationery, Trunks and Traveling Bags
632-634 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
Both Phones West 161

HOME LAUNDRY
HYMAN AND PARTIN
Fifth and State
GENERAL LAUNDERS
"GOLD MEDAL"
Flour
ALFRED WESTON & CO.,
DISTRIBUTORS

W. A. GRISWOLD & SON
THE SEASON'S FASHIONS IN
BAKERY PRODUCTS
"TASTE TASTY TASTY"
4 Phones 178 West
ALBERT BAKER
Groceries and Meats
523 Minnesota Ave.
Phone Fairfax 134, Drexel 134.

E. R. Callender Printing Co.
708 N. NORTH 6TH STREET
Home phone 330 Drexel. Bell phone 333 Fairfax
G. E. GILBERT
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Bell West 2979.

KASSEL JEWELRY CO., Inc.
518 Minnesota Ave.
Phones—Bell West 33 W.; Home West 559

The Nelson Shoe Co.
Quality Shoes and Hosiery. 608 Minnesota Ave.

LEAVENWORTH
FILLER & FAULKNER
HARDWARE COMPANY
S. W. Corner Fifth and Cherokee Streets
McCOOL
Bakery and Confectionery
Coldren Plumbing & Heating Co.
419 S. 5th Street Phone 380
R. H. BELL DRY GOODS CO.
417 Delaware Phone 530
GEO. W. KAUFMANN
Fancy Groceries, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
The Best in Meats, Fish and Poultry
SAMSICH BROS.

PARSONS, KANS.
THE KUPPENHEIMER STORE
LAMBERT & DUFFY
PARSONS, KANS.

TOPEKA, KANS.

Nothing but Standard Merchandise
STEINBOCH CLOTHES MANHATTAN
SHIRTS—STETSON HATS
The Toiland-Engel
TOPEKA

TOPEKA LAUNDRY CO.
Established in 1880. A Reliable Firm.
Cleaning, Dyeing
Hat Renovating
Topeka, Kan., Second and Quincy
Phone 3653

BIG OR LITTLE
Every family should have a systematic Savings Account, whether big or little. Ask for folder. Save systematically

THE CAPITOL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
534 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas
THE HOWE
CORSET and MILLINERY SHOP
707 Kansas Ave., Over Beckman's, Topeka, Kan.

The Topeka Electric Company
Electric Wiring, Fixtures and Repairs
H. S. LEE, President. PHONE 799
W. E. BARRY, Sec'y-Treas. 816 KANSAS AVE.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.
THE GERALD CAFE
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
Wm. GRILLS, Proprietor
217 Central Avenue, Great Falls, Mont.

EUROPEAN
PLYMOUTH

When
You want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
Get it at
POPHAMS
BEDFORD ST., PLYMOUTH
Phone 803.

HAMPSTEAD
Phone 1809 Hampstead
BOWEN & MALLON
185-187 FINCHLEY ROAD, N. W. 3
Artistic Furnishers, Decorators and
Fabric Specialists, invite your enquiries
for Complete Furnishing Schemes for
Houses, Flats or Single Rooms.
Their Stocks of Fabrics include many
Choice Designs and Colors in
Modern and Classic Furnishing Specialties
Samples and Estimates Free on Application
Makers of the "Bowman Bedstead," which
should be in every home; a perfect BED and
Settee. Particulars on application.

RICHMOND
THE
Richmond Lavender Laundry
Paradise Road, Richmond, and
185 Hammersmith Road, London W. 6
Telephone Hammersmith 1345

ROCHDALE
BLOUSES
In Crepe-de-Chine and Georgette
in all shades and styles for
smart wear.
White Silk Shirts ranging from
2/6 upwards.
Hoyle & Co.
Albion House, Spottland Road,
Rochdale
DIGGLE & TAYLOR
Purchase All Kinds of Clothing
Gents' Business Suits,
Ladies' Costumes, Underwear, etc.
Boots and Shoes.
Best value given. Prices on approval.
YORKSHIRE ST., ROCHDALE
Est. 1868.

Monitor readers requiring
SOAPS and Washing Requisites
Send to **HUTTON & EDDISON**,
109 Boundary Street, ROCHDALE

BOURNEMOUTH
Madame Campbell
Tailor
Furriers
Milliners
Westover House
Bournemouth
Court Dressmakers

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
BOURNEMOUTH "Clarendon Mansions." Private Hotel, near West Station. Moderate terms. Comfortable and under personal supervision of Proprietress.

SOUTHSEA
Artistic Furnishing
At Moderate Prices
GEORGE GRAY (Southsea), Ltd.
Castle House (Castle Road).

CHELTENHAM
Miss C. Bartlett—FLORIST
CHOICE CUT FLOWERS
BULBS—ROSES—BOUQUETS
THE PROMENADE, CHELTENHAM

SHERINGHAM
COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS close to sea and golf course; good bedding and sands; lovely country. MRS. WALDRON, Kingwood.

HARPENDEN
D. J. JEFFERY
Fashion and Commercial Printing of Quality
HARPENDEN, Herts. Telephone 53.

EUROPEAN LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

LONDON

LEEDS

BELFAST

BELLE SMALL
FURS
Suits
GOWNS
WRAPS
The charm of good dressing
Simplicity & Straight Lines
Prices to suit all.
59 George Street, Baker Street, W. I.

ISABEL CAMM
Show Room—14, Melville Road,
Barnes, S. W. 13.
Tel. 411. Hammersmith
CHILDREN'S day and party
frocks and ladies' lingerie.
CADYLLA LACINDRY.
UPPER CHEYNE ROW,
CHELSEA, S.W.3
Phone Western 1179.

Gooch, Allen & Co.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
89, Lower Sloane Street
TEL. GERR. 2337

RAVENSCOURT POTTERY
DECORATIVE HAND-MADE
POTTERY FOR THE HOUSE
10 Ravenscourt Avenue, London, W. 6
(Near Ravenscourt Park Station)
DESIGNS, DRAWINGS, TRACINGS
Working drawings made from client's sketches
or instructions. Drawings prepared for patent
specifications and all classes of tracing.
Mechanical work a specialty. Agency
designed for small engineering components.
OWNEN & CO., LTD.
64 National Street, London, E. C. 2.

PETER JONES, LTD.
FORMERLY J. R. CUTHBERTSON
BUILDER DECORATOR
SANITATION-EXPERT
ELECTRICIAN
613 VICTORIA, 31 SYMONS ST.
SLOANE "SQUARE" SW
GLADOLA RESTAURANT
44, South Molton Street, W. 1.
(Close to Bond St. Tube Station)
OPEN FROM 10 A. M.
SUNDAYS FROM 12.45
LUNCHEON a la carte.
Light Refreshments, Home Made Cakes.
DINNER, Table d'hôte, 6, 8, 4/-.
Also a la carte.

THOMAS JAMES
China and Glass Stores
43, KING'S ROAD
Copeland (Spode pattern) Blue Dinner and
Breakfast Ware. Tel. 2506 Ken.
ODETTE & WELLS
MODEL GOWNS & COSTUMES
Court Dressmakers
46, BAKER STREET, W. 1
PICTURE FRAMING
2, MIDDLETON, 221 King's Rd., Chelsea
Established 30 years

E. Smith
Haircutting
Shaving
118, Westbourne
Repairs to Boots and Shoes
W. AYLIFE & SONS
24, SHANNON ST. and 1180 Kings Road, S. W.

High Class Motors for
Hire by Hour, Day
or Trip
MANAGEMENT AND DRIVERS
EX-OFFICERS OF H. M. ARMY
SMITH AND SAMPSON
19 LITTLE SAINT ANDREWS ST.
Telephone 8724 Gerrard LONDON W. C. 2

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS and
Breeches Makers
23 Bucklersbury
Three doors from the Mansion House—Queen
Victoria Street, E. C. 4
RELIABLE, GOOD SERVICE, Personal Attention
Phone: Bank 8050

TRUNKS, BAGS, Etc.
Repairs a Specialty
TRUNKS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE
TOM HILL, Actual Maker
44, BLOOMSBURY (next to station)
Phone: 1949
Umbrellas Repaired and Renowned

PIANOS & ORGANS
NEW AND SECOND HAND
Bought and Sold for Cash.
TUNINGS AND REPAIRS
Exchanges, Free Delivery.
STAGG & SONS
Established 1867
40, Red Lion Street, Holborn, W. C. 1

ECONOMY IN DRESS
Don't buy new but wear your
Gowns, Blouses, Gowns and Costumes
to be Dry Cleaned like new to
J. FAREY & CO.
87, South Molton Street, London, W.
Telephone 5542 Mayfair

Gladola Water Softener
Makes the hardest water soft and refreshing
PERFECTLY FREE FROM ROSSA
44, So. Molton Street, W.
2/6 per load. Tel. Mayfair 4048

MADAME GUNTER
Evening Dresses and Tailor-made
MODERATE PRICES
136, BLOOMSBURY, Phone Vic. 8564
Telephone No. Western 2062

J. GREGG & CO., LTD.
Tool Dealers and Cutlers
Tools and Cutlery Ground daily
71, BLOOMSBURY, S. W. 1, 105 Kensington
Tel. 2344

LANGHOLM
POINT PLEASANT
FURNITURE BRIDGE
ROAD, W. 18
TYPEWRITING, commercial shorthand, pen-
cill writing, book-binding, illustrations. Miss
DILLIE POOLER, 104 High Holborn, W. C. 1.

SAWYER'S STORES, LTD.
Telephone 3704 Park
"EVERYTHING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD"
Brooms, Brushes, Woodware, Mats, Steps,
64, High St. NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11

LADIES' TAILOR AND FURRIER
COSTUMES MADE TO ORDER AT LONDON'S
LOWEST PRICES. PERFECT CUT
2, BLOOMSBURY, S. W. Phone Vic. 3004.

SMITHERS & SONS
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
KINGSTON/DUMFRIES
TRADE ONLY

THE COURT
LUNCHEONS
LIGHT REFRESHMENTS
PORTUGAL STREET
LONDON'S W. C.

MURRAY & SONS
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers
51, King's Road, Chelsea

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

PRINTING
HARTNOLL & SONS
Estimates Free
50, ROBERT ST., BRISTOL, S. W. 9, BRISTOL 1064

THE MONITOR SHOE STORE
For Fine Footwear
9, CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON
A. E. AYLIFE & Son
171, Kensington High Street
For the
NEWEST and BEST
in FOOTWEAR

R. BALDWIN
DECORATOR
Electrical and
Sanitary Specialist
251, KING'S ROAD,
CHELSEA

FRUITERER and FLORET
E. JESSON
16 King's Road, Sloane Square
Agent for Brevin's & Gledhill's
COALS

PRINTING and STATIONERY
ESTIMATES
FREE
E. & S. BUTLER
148 Strand Green Rd., N. 4.

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

RÉJANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Réjane is Paris!" Just what Frenchman first thus expressed his conviction that Gabrielle Réjane's contemporary French drama, is not certain; but his phrase was repeated and accepted, and stood unrepealed until she—virtually retired from the stage, more than 35 years after she went to the Variétés in 1882. For eight years before that, ever since she had signified the completion of her studies at the Conservatoire with the winning of the second prize in comedy, she had been a member of the company at the Vaudeville. But there only inconspicuous parts usually fell to her, for the Vaudeville had an established popular star in Julia Bartet. Sardou and the other directors of the Vaudeville apparently failed to realize that they had a coming comedienne in Gabrielle Réjane. But Pierre Berton, who, like Sardou, was in years to come to write plays to her measure, saw in her a genius in the bud and urged her to quit her second-fiddle parts at the Vaudeville. "You are a star," Berton said. So she went to the Variétés under a three-year contract and there her long series of brilliant performances, almost invariably in important contemporary French dramas and comedies, began.

Like many other players who have gained the forefront of their profession, Réjane was a real child of the theater. The earliest years of Gabrielle Charlotte Réjane were spent amidst the amusing Parisian population, both artistic and careless, dexterous and gay, which formed the habitual and enthusiastic audiences of the theaters of the Boulevard du Crime. Her father, who had played in a few melodramas, and who had even directed the Grand Théâtre of Arna, became ticket-taker at the Ambigu, and, enthroned behind the refreshment counter of the foyer of the same theater, her mother held dominion over a few stale cakes and oranges. As soon as the child could walk she accompanied her parents to their work. They used to settle her down in a corner of the foyer and whilst the chandelier shone dimly like a gigantic night light, she slumbered peacefully during the long acts.

It is probable, however, that her first theatrical impressions were not limited to these obscure watches. It is possible that she occasionally witnessed the representations of such plays as "La Bouquetière des Innocents," "La Poissarde," and "La Tour de Londres," and that she heard the well-known voices of Méloque, Lacerrière and Marie Laurent declaim the long dramatic tirades that were then in vogue.

She was fatherless, before she reached her fifth year, and for some time all the circumstances seemed to coincide to withdraw the little Gabrielle away from the stage. Gabrielle was obliged to contribute to the earnings of the family by making fans, which brought in some 2 francs 50 centimes a dozen. Then the war with Prussia broke out, and to be followed by the Commune. The child participating ardently in the struggle and vicissitudes her country was enduring, developed into a thoughtful young girl. When the tempest was past, she returned to her boarding school in the Rue Pigalle and worked so seriously that the directress of the school proposed to keep her as a month's internist, at 40 francs a month, luncheon included. The offer of so fine a situation tempted Gabrielle's mother, who accepted in her daughter's name.

But the latter had other plans. The well-known quarrel between mother and daughter then began. The former declared that one had "no right to oblige one's mother to become the mother of an actress." This argument proved fruitless, however. The Réjane lived at that period at 17 Rue Notre Dame Lorette, and on the same floor as their father dwelt a lady who knew Charles Simon, son of the Minister of Instruction Publique, who kindly presented her to Réjane. He tried to dissuade her, perhaps because she had neither money nor promise of good looks. Finding that she was determined, he took her as pupil on condition that she abide by his decision at the end of two months' teaching.

The little schoolmarm of the Rue Pigalle, first admiring at Réjane's classes, was received after a few months' study at the Conservatoire and she became titular pupil of her good master. The judgment so much apprehended but which she had promised to submit was pronounced as follows: Réjane tore up the cachets of the private lessons which the young girl took with him, crying: "When one has the mission of forming an artistic temperament such as yours, one accepts no payment for advice!"

In 1873 Gabrielle Réjane obtained a first accessit in "L'Intrigue Epistolaire," and Sarcely, speaking of her declared: "If she does not make her way I shall be much surprised." The jury shared this opinion and attributed to Gabrielle Réjane the purse of 1200 francs left vacant by Marie Legault, who had just been received at the Comédie Française.

Having passed a second year at the Conservatoire, and following the advice of Alexandre Dumas fils and Sarcely, the young actress definitely fixed her choice upon Réjane which name appeared for the first time upon the play bill of the "Paysans Lorrains" in 1874.

She made her real debut at the Vaudeville in 1875, in the part of the prologue in the Revue des Deux Mondes; but her first success was obtained in "Mlle. Lili" by Marc Monnier, 1875. She worked hard and improved steadily and attracted the attention of Offenbach, who having heard her phrase an air of Lecoq's

in a clear and charming voice, offered her 20,000 francs a year to sing at the Variétés.

She left the Vaudeville to create the leading rôle in "Ma Camarade," and "La Glu," by Jean Richepin at the Ambigu Theater, and obtained an immense success. She was asked to create the rôle in "Germine Lacerteux," by the de Goncourt brothers, at the Odéon, and in this part she won one of her first artistic victories.

Paul Porel, whom Réjane afterward married, has written a lively account of this première. It runs in part as follows: "The curtain rises; Réjane makes her appearance, with arms as red as those of a kitchen-girl. In the ball gown of a servant maid she is indeed amazing. This little scene she plays well and wins applause. In the scene of the fortifications some of the hissing are in evidence before she enters; and then Réjane, so prettily modest, plays her idyllic scene so well that the delighted audience breaks into cries of 'Bravo!' and the curtain is raised again and again."

In one of the following scenes some of the audience refuse to listen to Mme. Crosnier, without Réjane, the piece will go on the rocks. A gesture, a poignant, sincere cry, and Réjane has the house with her again. . . . In the scene in the creamery she quite won the house. She was recalled and applauded by the whole audience. She was acclaimed again after the fall of the curtain in the scene of the Rue du Roiher. The ladies were completely upset; they wept, they clapped their hands. . . . After that de Goncourt's play was to live more than one night; and after that Réjane was assuredly a great comedienne."

Porel having been named director of the Odéon it was natural that she should return with him to the Grand Théâtre when he assumed the direction of this stage, and the first part she interpreted was Sappho, by Alphonse Daudet. For 100 times in succession did Réjane appear in the ironic yet tender part of Lysistrata, by Maurice Donnay, and Porel having become director at the Vaudeville Réjane appeared as Madame Sans-Gêne, in Sardou's play, her greatest triumph.

Of this performance Meunier wrote in 1894: "Madame Sans-Gêne is certainly, of all rôles Réjane has played, that best suited to bring out her manifold resources. It is not merely that Réjane plays the washerwoman become a great lady without blemish or omission; she is Madame Sans-Gêne herself, with no overloading, nothing forced, nothing caricatured. It is portraiture, history."

It might have been after seeing Réjane play this part in London that William Archer wrote: "There is comedy in every line of her face, in the arched eyebrows, the well-opened, dancing eyes, the tip-tilted nose, and the wonderfully mobile, expressive mouth. This mouth is unquestionably the actress' chief feature; it conditions her art. With a different mouth she might have been a tragedienne or a heroine of melodrama, which would have been an immense pity. It is not a beautiful feature from the sculptor's point of view; even from the painter's it is not so much a rosebud as a full-blown rose. It has almost the wide-lipped expansiveness of a Greek mask, but it is sensitive, ironical, amiable, fascinating."

Other reviewers have dwelt upon Réjane's large gray eyes, which reflected instantly, brilliantly, her changes of mood. Her brown hair had in it that touch of bronze that has been a characteristic of many players of marked temperament. Her style of acting was so truthfully based upon expression, and so flexible were her means of making thought and emotion visible and audible, and so rich was the texture of unwritten drama that she could suggest behind the dramatist's text, that again and again one encounters in critiques of her work comments filled with the delight of her baffled analysts.

Later she successfully interpreted the leading part in "La Parisienne," by Henri Becque, which had failed at the Comédie Française, and Nora in Ibsen's "A Doll's House." In 1894 she toured the United States and Canada, where she was little understood by her audiences; but in after years she made tours that were more successful.

Returning to the Vaudeville, she created the lead in "Le Partage," by Albert Guinon, a complicated character study. Other notable parts that befell her were in "Zaza," "Le Lys Rouge," a dramatization of Anatole France's remarkable work; "La Robe Rouge," by Briceux; "La Course au Plombier," by Hervieu; much discussed play; "Le Jong," by Guinon, in which she drew another masterly character sketch.

She acted in London, Copenhagen, Petrograd, Moscow, Odessa, Bucharest, Budapest, Dresden and Munich in the course of her European tours; and acted in repertoire in South America. In 1904 she appeared in "L'Hirondelle," by Dario Nicodemi.

For several years she possessed her own theater, now the Théâtre de Paris, where she produced "Paris-New York," by Francis de Croisset, "Raffes," by Dario Nicodemi; "Qui Perd, Gagne," by Alfred Capus; "Israel," and "L'Assaut," by Henri Bernstein.

It was only a few months ago that Réjane and her superior in the old days at the Vaudeville, Bartet, received in the same "promotion" the Légion of Honour's decoration as Chevalier.

Always did the French critics return to the phrase "Réjane is Paris." Meunier, in writing of Papa Sarcely, said: "Sarcely's exultation knew no bounds when, in 1890, Réjane again appeared in 'Décoré.' . . . He shouted out hardly articulate praise; he literally rolled in his stall with pleasure. . . . 'Look at her!' he cried, 'see

her malicious smiles, her feline graces, listen to her reserved and biting diction. What an ovation she received! How they applauded her and how she played! She is the very essence of the Parisienne!"



Gabrielle Réjane

THE PAVILION

By The Christian Science Monitor special

LONDON, England.—If you wander eastward from Aldgate Pump, along Whitechapel High Street and the Whitechapel Road, you will come to a Ghetto. Upon the signboard of every shop Jewish names confront you; you pass Israelites of the patriarchal type, with long gray beards, and you may look into the windows of a bookseller's shop, nearly every volume of which is printed in Hebrew, and see colored lithographs of the meeting of Jacob and Esau, and kindred subjects, reminding you instinctively of Shylock's references, in "The Merchant of Venice," to the flocks of Laban and Jacob.

The visitor to the district was reminded of "The Merchant of Venice," if only because he was bound for the Jewish theatre close by; the theater that has already done good work for the English-speaking stage by giving it recently Maurice Moscovitch, in that very play, "The Pavilion Theater," where he acted for nearly six years before Mr. Fagan persuaded him to go to the Court Theater, is one of the oldest playhouses in London. It stands on the north side of the Whitechapel Road, on a site occupied by a theater of the same name from the early years of the nineteenth century until today. The original building was replaced by the present structure in 1879.

To the Pavilion, on January 9, 1832, from the West End of London to the East, came Fanny Clifton, as she then called herself, afterwards Fanny Stig, to play under Farrel's management, at three pounds a week. Difficult work it must have been for a girl of 16. They were rough audiences—Jews and seafaring men for the most part—asking for, and getting, their plays hot and strong. Sensational melodrama was the tradition of such a house, just as it was of another minor theater, the Coburg, now the "Old Vic." "The Lieges of Whitechapel," wrote the Morning Advertiser, "have ever been remarkable for their attachment to fiery horrors, marvelous incidents, and terrific situations." A good nautical show the sailor patrons loved too, and would shout approval of Douglas Jerrold's famous drama, "Black-Eyed Susan," and others from the same facile pen.

So Farrel succeeded, though the press marveled how the thing was done. "We would as soon expect to make a benefit on Salisbury Plain, as to establish a theater in such an unlikely neighborhood," wrote one journalist of 1839. Farrel's success was due, in part no doubt, to his tact in handling that unruly gathering. Upon a hot August evening of 1831, the audience, by the clamor, declined to let the second piece proceed. Farrel appeared, and desired to know the cause of the uproar. A voice shouted: "Why doesn't Payne do his duty? Why don't he come forward and dance? His name is on the bill!" Promptly the manager retorted: "Why, ladies and gentlemen? Because it is our constant study to give you pleasure, not pain!"

But we must pass on to modern times. Until after 1900 the Pavilion remained an English theater, when, as the Jewish community of Whitechapel increased in numbers, wealth and influence, occasional Jewish Saturday matinees were organized, operettas and Jewish history plays

being given. These were uniformly successful, and by 1909 the Pavilion had become a recognized Yiddish theater, at which English stock companies were also occasionally engaged. Mr. Paget, who is now, we

well-known and inevitable ingredients which go to the making of "romantic" plays with their setting in the eighteenth century are present.

There is only one discoverable departure from type. When it is a question of Jacobite and Hanoverian, the romantic author is usually on the Stuart side, the heroine wears the white rose and the hero fights for the King across the water. But in "The Yellow Cockade" it is the villains of the piece who are the Jacobites, while the hero is a loyal red-coat, who, but for the too tardy invention of that distinction, would have won the Victoria Cross by saving the King's life at Dettingen. The King himself comes in at the last, a very courtly and clement gentleman, with no trace of a German accent or of that drill-sergeant's temperament which the historians ascribe to George II.

But if the play is not very original in its elements, the authors have shown considerable ingenuity in weaving those elements together. In one point especially they are more successful than many of their forerunners have been—they keep up a genuine doubt as to the identity of the Yellow Cockade until it suits their purpose to let the audience into the secret, and the revelation comes as a surprise. Now surprise is not a necessary constituent of a good play, or audiences should get no pleasure in seeing a play twice, or in seeing one at all of which they already know the text. To stand the test of familiarity a play must have either good characterization or brilliant dialogue. In "The Yellow Cockade" there is no characterization, and the dialogue, like the properties, comes from Wardour Street. One is grateful, therefore, for the suspense that is maintained for the better part of an act.

Miss Dorothy Hanson, as Lady Betty, is the best of the cast. She is natural and graceful and free from the outworn histrionic gestures, the inappropriate pauses and emphases, indulged in by the majority of her colleagues. Mr. Norman Partridge, as Captain Langton, is good at the normal level of his part, curt and good-humored as befits a British officer; but at the moments when he is supposed to display emotion, he seems afraid to let himself go. Mr. Angus Hill-Mitchelson plays Ensign Kemp, Langton's friend and assistant, in a pleasant straightforward way; and Mr. Arthur Stratton, with the rather crude humor of Buffin the beadle, drew a good many laughs from an audience which was apparently satisfied with its evening's entertainment.

"THE LIGHTS OF DUXBURY"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office
"The Lights of Duxbury," a new comedy in three acts, by Miss Clare Kummer, presented by the Shuberts at the Shubert Theatre, Brooklyn, New York, evening of June 14, 1920. The cast: Ensign Tucker..... Eugene Powers
Drusilla Thorpe..... Blanche Frederici
Abbie Hole..... Marcia Harris
Hiram Hollowell..... Oliver W. Hall
Esmeralda Tucker..... Ann Nevil
Eve Yale..... Hazel Turner
Alan Wylie..... Marshall Birmingham
Amos Todd..... John O'Keefe
Enoch Chappell..... H. Burtrum Lester
Larkin Tucker..... J. K. Hutchinson
Mrs. Belle Morrow..... Mattie Ferguson

NEW YORK, New York.—Miss Kummer never quite reaches as high as "Good Gracious, Annabelle." The air of carefree irresponsibility about that comedy, which she has never more than approximated since, is no part of her new piece. Since it is the one thing, above all else, which distinguishes her writing, "The Lights of Duxbury" is no more than a moderate Kummer success.

The new piece was apparently written with too dutiful a consciousness of playwrighting. It savors of the mid-night oil when, throughout, it should be redolent only of spring. But it has more drama than Miss Kummer usually bothers about. The clash of two religious conceptions, the one old-fashioned, hard-shelled, vociferous with misery, the other modern, tenderly comforting and buoyant with happiness, is inherently dramatic. When dressed in the quaint costumes of 1840 and set down in such antithetic battleground as Tuckertown and Duxbury, Massachusetts, this drama, not at all new in itself, assumes the appearance of something new.

Tuckertown, it seems, held her skirts aloof from Duxbury. Amsey Tucker personified Tuckertown's universal conviction that the lights of Duxbury signified that frivolous town's eventual destruction, even as Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed. Amsey recited the Bible by the hour and composed hundreds of new verses for it. When his daughter, Esmeralda, who never really had a chance to walk the straight path, being named without the protection provided by Biblical nomenclature, happened to ride off to Duxbury with the Rev. Hiram Hollowell, Amsey was so full of the letter of his religion that he was prompt to suspect all manner of evil things. Finally learning the truth, he canceled his orders that Esmeralda must marry Hiram, and found satisfaction in ordering her marriage to the Rev. Alan Wylie, a foregone conclusion from the start.

This slight story is worked out in obvious fashion, and with a generous amount of humor. Amsey's character is vividly and consistently drawn. Eugene Powers' conception of it being something of an achievement. Here author and actor have much to thank each other for. The same is true of Blanche Frederici, whose Drusilla Thorpe is a true and exceedingly well worked out example of the familiar and sympathetic figure of the rural house drudge. Todd and Chappell, the church elders, are drawn obviously for background; as people they are mere puppets. J. K. Hutchinson helps

Miss Kummer make Amsey's brother a real person. Mattie Ferguson is an unforgotten characteristic lodgings house keeper. Ann Nevil, however, is unfortunately miscast, as Esmeralda; miscast or misdirected, it is difficult to say which. It is possible that she was chosen because her slight voice is fitted for some more of Miss Kummer's slight songs, which grace the piece, breaking into the action almost as impolitely as musical comedy numbers.

Mr. Elsner it was, surely, who instructed the players to keep moving. A single dialogue, between two players only, and not more than a few moments long, gives Mr. Elsner sufficient opportunity to move his pawns practically all over the board. Being denied the opportunity to act naturally, the players have to struggle to appear to be more than pawns. Some of these defects, especially one or two which caused laughter, will be corrected, no doubt, before the comedy is brought to Broadway where Arthur Hopkins' less fluttering productions of the Kummer plays are still remembered. The stage settings, three interiors, have the charm of things old-fashioned.

THE THEATER IN CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The mere fact that the theater as an institution, and actors as a class, are looked down upon in China as they were for long looked down upon in the occidental world, might well have been supposed to stifle all dramatic art for centuries, if not forever. Confucius himself is considered largely the cause of such a persisting view, and to this day, if we except the larger Chinese cities, acting is quite synonymous with a nomadic existence. Not a little of this state of affairs is due to customs of Chinese life. Such a habit as leaving one's home to go in quest of amusement does not appeal to the Chinese, who, as soon as they can afford to, make their homes almost rigidly self-sufficient. Whenever they are able, instead of seeking amusement they have the amusement seek them, summoning the dancers, mimes and musicians to their own residence.

With relatively few establishments erected for the sole purpose of housing public entertainment, China—that, humble, everyday China—depends mainly upon strolling players, who carry their own portmanteau theater with them. A few bamboo poles, a little hemp and a stretch of canvas, and lo, you have your theater, ready to admit all who flout the social attitude toward theaters and actors. The improvised theaters can often hold 2000 spectators or more. It is interesting, in this connection, to point out a similar condition that prevailed in the early days of the Argentine theater, which was no less nomadic in existence; the temporary structures erected, however, were of less fragile nature, being made of corrugated iron.

Like Circus Day

Under such circumstances, the arrival of a Chinese troupe in a town has all the excitement that a circus brings these days to a village in America. Folk flock from every direction; the place takes on a holiday aspect; and, since China is not so backward but that it knows how to profiteer, the price of food and lodging goes up. Around the improvised playhouse are installed stands from which refreshments are sold; itinerant vendors, clowns and every sort of mountebank flourish. When the spectacle is about to begin the chief authority of the district suddenly remembers a law of Confucius, and prohibits the performance. A mere formality, of course, which the chief of the troupe has reckoned with beforehand. He pays the district governor a formal visit, leaves a sum of money with that worthy functionary, whereupon the interdiction is raised and the performance may go on.

A strolling band such as this can carry very little scenery with it. As a result, the Chinese stage of today is quite Elizabethan in its bareness, and in its dependence upon the imagination. This is by no means without its compensations, as all who have witnessed good performances without scenery may testify. The actor comes forth: "I am in a garden," he announces. "I take a seat upon a dark rock in the shade of a blooming plum tree." And the audience sees it all. Certain other conventions will prove amusing to western spectators, although, when the matter is well

thought out, the theater of any country has its own marked conventions.

Thus, if an actor holds his foot raised for any length of time, it means that he is on horseback; if he snaps a whip, he is going at a gallop. If one is supposed to enter in a coach, he does so by the simple expedient of carrying in each hand a canvas upon which is painted a wheel; to alight means merely to hand the wheels over to a servant, who takes them under his arm. China, it will be recalled, is crossed in every direction by rivers and canals; these, therefore, play a large part in the scenic surroundings. Hence, if a party is supposed to be floating along a river, rowed by a boatman, it comes walking in, followed by a fellow holding an oar and going through the motions of rowing.

Inundations are fairly frequent in China, and the theatrical representation of a flood would doubtless move a westerner to laughter. A man is supposed to be saving a woman amidst a rising flood; he enters with her in his arms, and climbs a table, saying, "The water's rising higher and higher." Whereupon on top of this table is placed a smaller one, which is likewise mounted by the actor and his feminine burden; thus it continues until there is only a shroud to stand upon. When they finally get down and cross the stage, all they have to do to produce a new illusion is to say, "We have reached the top of a mountain and our friends have rescued us."

As to authors' rights, there are little or none in China. Should a play prove successful, the author sells manuscript copies of it to various managers, and the mere purchase of the copy includes rights of representation. Nor is the right restricted. Outright pirating is far from infrequent; the case is often fought out between author and manager by fists, and then taken to court. If the work is quite new, the manager is restrained and at times made to indemnify the author; if it is more than a year old, (at times six months suffices), it is considered public property.

There is no legally constituted censorship in China, but none the less a work that is considered injurious to public morals is quickly and effectively banished from the stage.

Managers in all the important theatrical centers find themselves considerably handicapped by an insufficient number of theaters. This is true from New York to the Riviera. The public is going en masse to the theater the world over. A Parisian manager, however, has found an ingenious solution of the problem as it affected him. He was desirous to take his company to the Riviera for the season, but was unable to secure theater booking. He has, therefore, rented one of the large passenger steamers of the Messageries Maritimes and fitted it up as a modern playhouse. This vessel will anchor in the principal harbors of the Mediterranean resorts and invite the public to visit its floating stage.

THEATRICAL BOSTON

TREMONT THEATRE
Klaw & Erlanger, Managing Directors
Eves. at 8:10. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) Sat. 8:10
POP. MAT. TOMORROW BEST SEATS 32

Geo. M.
Cohan's
Comedians



NEW YORK

NORA BAYES THEATRE
W. 44th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"LASSIE"
One of the Season's Biggest Musical Hits

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The Overnight Comedy Hit

Not So Long Ago

LYRIC THEATRE, 42nd W. of B'way, Eves. 8:20
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"WHAT'S A NAME"

A NEW REVUSICAL COMEDY

CENTURY THEATRE

Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

ALL STAR REVIVAL OF

FLORODORA

48th St. Thea. E. of B'way, Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

A Romance of the Big Woods

THE STORM

With HELEN MacKELLAR

Henry Miller's Thea. 124 W. 43 Street,
Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

BLANCHE BATES

and HENRY MILLER

"THE FAMOUS MRS. FAIR"

COHAN & HARRIS Thea. W. 42d. Eves. 8:30.
Mats. Wednesday

WINS SAM H. HARRIS presents the

MUSICAL COMEDY SENSATION

IN A HONEY GIRL

WALK! Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead

WM. B. HARRIS JR. Presents

JOHN DRINKWATER'S

Abraham Lincoln

One of the Most Discussed Plays in America
CORT THEATRE—WEST 48TH STREET
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday

Geo. COHAN B'way, 43d St. Eves. 8:30.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

SAM H. HARRIS presents
WILLIAM

COLLIER

in "THE HOTTEST TOWN"

One of the
Funniest
Farces
Ever
Written

THE HOME FORUM

A Sea-Port Town in the Fifties

The influence of custom hedged round the whole of life for us. It even regulated the amount of our hospitalities. Things were expected of people in a certain position. The Tyrrells, for instance, could hardly do less than give four dinner-parties in the year. Others not in so good a position might maintain their social rank with two. Retired officers were not expected to show any hospitality at all. To be sure this concession was necessary unless the poor fellows who generally had large and hungry families, were allowed to entertain, after the manner of Augustus Bramble, on bread and cheese. Mrs. Pontifex again, who... was of good country family, admitted her responsibilities by offering one annual banquet of the more severe order. A bachelor, like Mr. Verney Broughton, was exempt from this social tax. He gave very few dinners....

The guests were divided into sets, with no regard for their special fitness or individual likings, but simply in accordance with recognized social status. The advantage of this arrangement was that you knew beforehand whom you would meet, and what would be talked about. I knew all the sets, because at most of their entertainments I was a guest, and at some a mere "umbra," invited as "ami de famille," who would play and sing after dinner. On these occasions my profession was supposed to be merged in the most creditable fact of my illustrious birth. When strangers came I never failed to overhear the whisper, after the introduction, "Count Pulaski in Poland, but refuses to bear the title in England. Of very high Polish family." One gets used to most things in time. Mr. Tyrrell divided his dinner-guests into four sets. In October we had lawyers, one or two doctors, perhaps a clergyman, and their wives. At the summer feast (which was the most important, and was fixed with reference to the full moon for convenience of driving home) there were the important clients, who came in great state, in their own carriages. In February we entertained a humbler class of townspeople, who were also clients. And in December we generally entertained the Mayor and officers of the borough, a thing due to Mr. Tyrrell's connection with the Municipality. The May banquet was wholly of a domestic character. The dinners were solid and heavy, beginning early and lasting an immense time....

"If this," Celia used to say, "is society, I think, Laddy, that I prefer solitude."

She and I used to sing and play duets together, after dinner, occa-

sionally giving way to any young lady who expected to be asked to sing. The songs of the day were not bad, but they lasted too long. It is more than possible to tire, in the course of years, of such a melody as "Isle of Beauty" or "Love Not" (a very exasperating piece of long-drawn music),

knocking at my door," I said, "I shall come knocking at your heads." "That was fair, wasn't it?"

Yours affectionately,
Lewis Carroll.

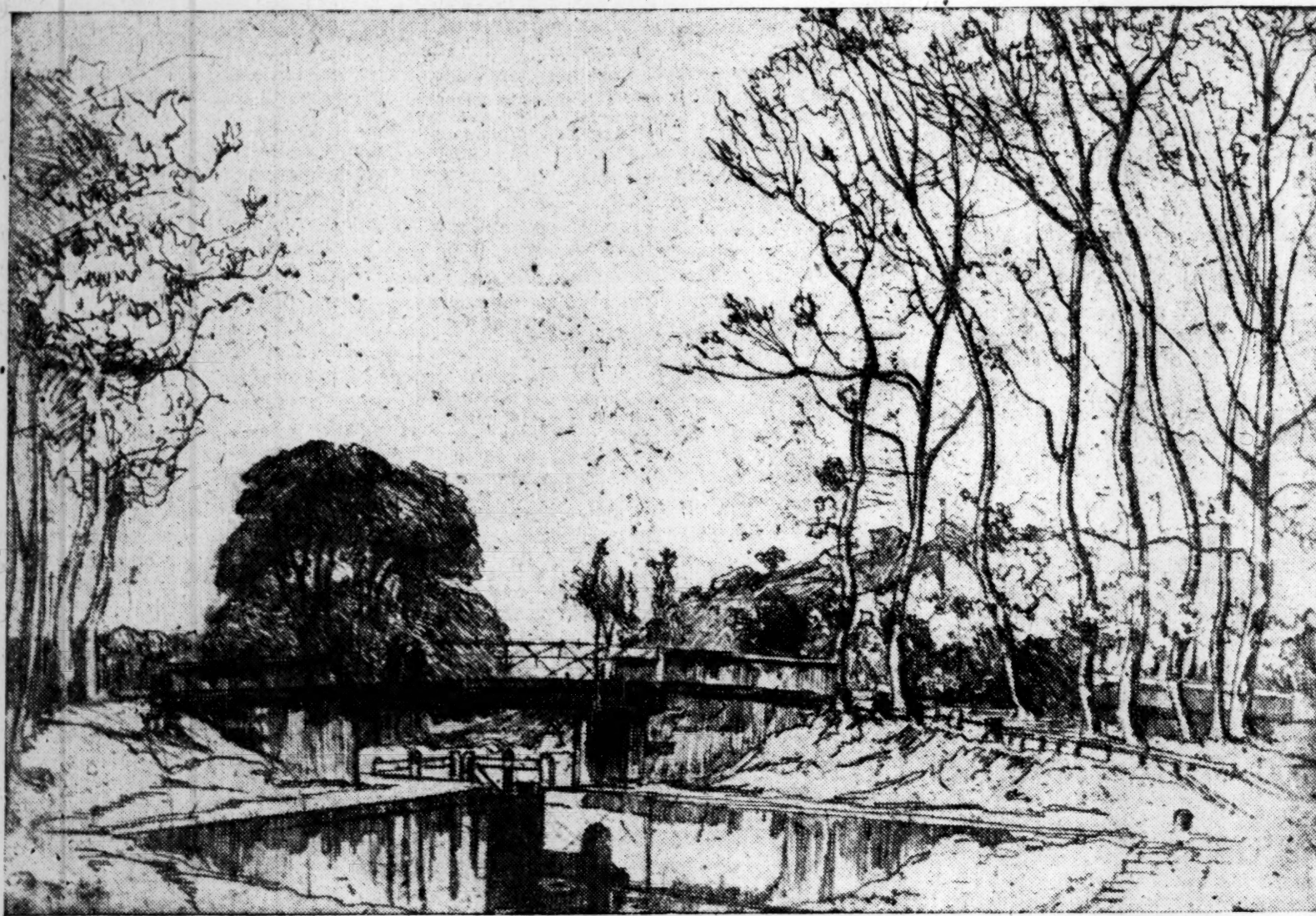
My dear Agnes,—About the cats, you know. Of course I didn't leave them lying flat on the ground like

kisses, and a half, for you to divide with Agnes, Emily, and Godfrey. Mind you divide them fairly.

Yours affectionately,
C. L. Dodgson.

—From "The Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll," by Stuart Dodgson Collingwood.

of the Pitz Bernina, sink into vague insignificance. The gulf that divides you from the distant mountain seems like a huge bite taken bodily out of the world by some voracious god; far away rise snow-peaks such as were not dreamt of in your Swiss tour; the bottomless valley at your feet is misty



"Lock at Moret sur Loing," from the etching by Katherine Kimball

Shading Elms Along the Margin Grew

To kinder skies, where gentler manners reign,
I turn; and France displays her bright domain:
Gay, sprightly land of mirth and social ease.
Pleased with myself, whom all the world can please.
How often have I led thy sportive choir,
With tuneless pipe, beside the murmuring Loire!
Where shading elms along the margin grew,
And freshened from the wave the zephyr flew;
And haply, though my harsh touch, faltering still,
But mocked all tune, and marred the dancer's skill,
Yet would the village praise my wondrous power....
Thus idly busy rolls their world away:
Theirs are those arts that mind to mind endear,
For honor forms the social temper here—
Honor, that praise which real merit gains,
Or even imaginary worth obtains.
Here passes current; paid from hand to hand,
It shifts, in splendid traffic, round the land;
From courts to camps, to cottages it strays,
And all are taught an avarice of praise:
They please, are pleased, they give to get esteem,
Till, seeming blest, they grow to what they seem.

—Oliver Goldsmith.

The Golden Eagle of the Himalayas

The lower Himalayas are at first extremely disappointing. The scenery is enormous but not grand, and at first hardly seems large. The lower parts are at first sight a series of gently undulating hills and wooded dells; it is long before you realize that it is all on a gigantic scale; that the quick-set hedges are belts of rhododendrons of full growth, the water-jumps rivers, and the stone walls mountain-ridges; you cannot see at first, or ever for some time, that the gentle-looking hill is a mountain of five or six thousand feet; in Simla you will not believe you are three thousand feet above the level of the Rhigi Kull in Switzerland. Persons who are familiar with the aspect of the Rocky Mountains are aware of the singular lack of dignity in those enormous elevations. They are merely big, without any superior beauty, until you come to the favored spots of nature's art, where some great contrast throws out into appalling relief the gulf between the high and the low. It is so in the Himalayas. You may travel for hours and days amidst vast forests and hills without the slightest sensation of pleasure or sense of admiration for the scene, till suddenly your path leads you out on the dizzy brink of an awful precipice,—a sheer fall, so exaggerated... that your most stirring memories of Mont Blanc, the Jungfrau, and the hideous arête

and gloomy with blackness, streaked with mist, while the peaks above shoot gladly to the sun and catch his broadside rays like majestic white standards. Between you, as you stand leaning cautiously against the hill behind you, and the wonderful background far away in front, floats a strange vision, scarcely moving, but yet not still. A great golden shield sails steadily in vast circles, sending back the sunlight in every tint of burnished glow. The golden eagle of the Himalayas hangs in mid-air, a sheet of polished metal to the eye, pausing sometimes in the full blaze of reflection, as ages ago the sun and the moon stood still in the valley of Ajaion; too magnificent for description, as he is too dazzling to look at. The whole scene, if no greater name can be given to it, is on a scale so Titanic in its massive length and breadth and depth that you stand... as you look for the first time. You have never seen such masses of the world before.

It was in such a spot as this that, nearly at noon on the appointed day, my dooly-bearers set me down and warned me I was at my journey's end. I stepped out and stood on the narrow way, pausing to look and to enjoy all that I saw. I had been in other parts of the lower Himalayas before, and the first sensations I had experienced had given way to those of a contemplative admiration. No longer awed or overpowered or oppressed by the sense of physical insignificance in my own person, I could endure to look on the stupendous panorama before me, and could even analyze what I felt. But before long my pardonable reverie was disturbed by a well-known voice. The clear tones rang like a trumpet along the mountain-side in a glad shout of welcome. I turned, and saw Isaacs coming quickly towards me, bounding along the edge of the precipice as if his life had been passed in tending goats... I, too, moved on to meet him, and in a moment we clasped hands in unfeigned delight at being again together.—F. M. Crawford in "Mr. Isaacs."

Morning in Camp

A bed of ashes and a half-burned brand
Now mark the spot where last night's camp-fire sprung
And licked the dark with slender, scarlet tongue;
The sea draws back from shores of yellow sand
Nor speaks lest he awake the sleeping land;
Tall trees grow out of shadows; high among
Their somber boughs one clear, sweet song is sung;
In deep ravine by drooping cedars spanned
All drowned in gloom, a flying pheasant's whirr
Tends morning's solemn hush; gray rabbits run
Across the clovered glade; then far away
Upon a hill, each huge expectant fir
Holds open arms in welcome to the sun—
Great, pulsing heart of bold, advancing day.

—Herbert Bashford.

Learning

Confucius says, to learn and constantly digest, is it not delightful!—Chinese Classics.

Health Always Present

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

POPE says:

"The proper study of mankind is man."

Christian Science agrees with this statement, but it must be allowed its own definition of man who is to be the object of inquiry. Is it man in the first chapter of Genesis or the "mist" creation in the second chapter who should be considered? If the dictionary is resorted to for the purpose of discovering the nature of a human being there may be found an anatomical pictorial description of what is termed "a man." But, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 173 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Anatomy declares man to be structural. Physiology continues this explanation, measuring human strength by bones and sinews, and human life by material law. Man is spiritual, individual and eternal; material structure is mortal. Phenology makes man knavish or honest according to the development of the cranium; but anatomy, physiology, phenology, do not define the image of God, the real immortal man."

Thus it is seen that Christian Science teaches the truth about man as the spiritual, eternal creation of divine Mind. The emanation of intelligence or Mind can only be intelligent and spiritual. The product or structure that infinite Spirit brings forth as the image of Himself is unlimited and perfect. This man is the whole and the continually unimpaired activity of divine consciousness. Sickness, defects of any kind are entirely unknown to him, because unknown to Principle, and what is not included in Principle and its manifestation really possesses no existence at all. Hence the process of delving into the darkness of human anatomy and physiology in order to find out something about man and from this basis to use material means to cure him is a superstitious non-intelligent imitation of the true activity of divine intelligence. On this point Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health, page 179): "Treatises on anatomy, physiology, and health, sustained by what is termed material law, are the promoters of sickness and disease. It should not be proverbial, that so long as you read medical works you will be sick."

Diagnosis, as that word is humanly known, is a method of acquiring so-called material knowledge. Now, in reality, all that the true man ever knows, he receives directly from the divine consciousness, and such wisdom is wholly spiritual. This is the wisdom to which the student and practitioner of Christian Science aspires and for which he seeks, and in the degree that he finds it and demonstrates his understanding of it, he is able to heal the sick, as commanded by Christ Jesus. Diagnosis in its full meaning as employed in the practice of materia medica would consequently be of no use whatever to him. Mrs. Eddy says on page 396 of Science and Health, in the chapter on "Christian Science Practice": "One should never hold in mind the thought of disease, but should efface from thought all forms and types of disease, both for one's own sake and for that of the patient. Avoid talking illness to the patient. Make no unnecessary inquiries relative to feelings or disease."

Christians as a whole admit the desirability of attaining to the kingdom of heaven. But Paul told the Corinthians "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption." This declaration at once eliminates any possibility of the man illustrated in the dictionary, acknowledged to be the type of humankind, reaching that condition called heaven. The task before mankind is not that of attempting to get this man into heaven, but to reach the understanding that the true child of Mind, the offspring of divine intelligence has always been and is now perfect, and harmoniously governed by infinite Principle. The graphic illustration of what man is supposed to be, as shown in medical and other books, must be seen as a barefaced imposition, an idol not to be scrutinized, and bowed down to, but utterly cast out and repudiated. It is the perception of what true health is that results in healing the troubled human. Health is the wholeness of Mind and its idea, and because of the infinity of this cause and effect wholeness is the one verity at this precise moment. Health is therefore never absent. But if the attention is directed to the village, county, state, nation, and world-wide efforts of so-called health organizations it would seem as though sickness was the one inevitable fact.

After four thousand years of medicine, and striving for health in the material body, it is time for the world to see the folly of its course in this regard and pay more and more consideration to spiritual cause and effect, the divine Mind and its manifestation. And as a matter of fact the frenzy of "health"-seeking now evident throughout nearly the whole world may very easily be the stirring which the human mind is experiencing ere it is forced to give up its illusory theories about health, and mankind draws nearer to the understanding of the holiness that is of God, the eternal oneness or health that is now and everlastingly established by Principle.

No matter how persistently altruistic organizations, medical groups, and churches may establish hospitals and maintain staffs of doctors for the maintaining of health, they must sooner or later come back to the simple platform of the Founder of the Christian religion, "Heal the sick," a precept which he put into practice not

by any of the material means employed nowadays, but by the simple truth that "I and my Father are one." This oneness is the health of all eternity, and Christ Jesus illustrated its nature to a wonderful extent among troubled humanity, and he did so entirely by means of spiritual understanding, a full, exact knowledge of God.

In the Sierras

Out of the heat and toil and dust of trades,
Far from the sound of cities and of seas,
I journeyed lonely and alone; I sought
The valley of the ages and the place
Of the wind-braided waters....

So we toiled;
Now through the clustering groves
White-cushioned boughs,
And now through openings and anon
The tall unbending columns that im-
pale
The architectural forests....

Journeying
Under the sky's blue vacancy, I saw
How nature prints and publishes
abroad
Her marvelous gospels.

Here the wind burnt bark
Like satin glossed and quilted; scat-
tered twigs
In mysterious hieroglyphics; the giant
shrubs
That seem to point to something wise
and grave;
The leafless stalks that rise so deso-
late
Out of their slender shafts, within the
drift;
Under the dripping gables of the fir
The slow drops softly sink their silent
wells
Into the passive snow; and over all,
Swept the brown needles and the
withering pine.

The hot plains,
Dimmed with a dingy veil of floating
dust,
The brazen foot-hills of the perennial
heights,
And the green girdle of the spicy
wood
We tread with gathering rapture.

Still we climb!
The season and the summit passed
alike,
High on the glacial slopes we plant
our feet
Beneath the gray crags insurmount-
able....
Where the moon sails among the sil-
ver peaks
On the four winds of heaven!

—Charles Warren Stoddard.

Deepest Truth

The deepest truth blooms only from
the deepest love.—Nicholas Rowe.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	..... 3.00
Full leather, still cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1906 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and notices for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, 75c
Single copies, 5 cents.
Five cents at news stands.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
Those who may desire to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES
EUROPE: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 9212 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN: 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN: Suite 1418 McCormick Building, 315 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 255 Geary Street, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN: 180 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Adderley Street, Capetown.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City, 1458 Broadway, 14th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 255 Geary St.
Los Angeles, 1107 May Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Published by
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of
all authorized Christian Science literature,
including
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONTHLY,
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
THE LIBRARY OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Lewis Carroll to a Little Friend

My dear Agnes,—You lazy thing. What? I'm to divide the kisses myself, am I? Indeed I won't take the trouble to do anything of the sort! But I'll tell you how to do it. First, you must take four kisses, and—And that reminds me of a very curious thing that happened to me at half-past four yesterday. Three visitors came knocking at my door, begging me to let them in. And when I opened the door, who do you think they were? You'll never guess. Why, they were three cats! Wasn't it curious? However, they all looked so cross and disagreeable that I took up the first thing I could lay my hand on (which happened to be the rolling-pin) and knocked them all down as flat as pan-cakes! "If you come

dried flowers: no, I picked them up, and I was as kind as I could be to them. I lent them the portfolio for a bed—they wouldn't have been comfortable in a real bed, you know; they were too thin—but they were quite happy between the sheets of blotting paper—and each of them had a pen-wiper for a pillow. Well, then I went to bed; but first I lent them the three dinner-bells, to ring if they wanted anything in the night.
You know I have three dinner-bells—the first (which is the largest) is rung when dinner is nearly ready; the second (which is rather larger) is rung when it is quite ready; and the third (which is as large as the other two put together) is rung all the time I am at dinner. Well, I told them they might ring if they happened to want anything, and as they rang all the bells all night, I suppose they did want something or other, only I was too sleepy to attend to them.
In the morning I gave them some rat-tail jelly... for breakfast, and they were as discontented as they could be. They wanted some boiled peaches.... So all I said was "Go to Number Two, Finborough Road, and ask for Agnes Hughes, and if it's really good for you, she'll give you some." Then I shook hands with them all, and wished them all goodbye, and drove them up the chimney. They seemed very sorry to go, and they took the bells and the portfolio with them. I didn't find this out till after they had gone, and then I was sorry too, and wished for them back again. What do I mean by "them"? Never mind.
How are Arthur, and Amy, and Emily? Do they still go up and down Finborough Road, and teach the cats to be kind to mice? I'm very fond of all the cats in Finborough Road.
Give them my love.
Who do I mean by "them"? Never mind.
Your affectionate friend,
Lewis Carroll.

My dear Amy,—How are you getting on, I wonder, with guessing those puzzles from "Wonderland"? If you think you've found out any of the answers, you may send them to me; and if they're wrong, I won't tell you they're right!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1920

EDITORIALS

President Wilson's Interview

It is an interesting and welcome fact that President Wilson has broken his long silence. Such a statement as that which he makes to the American people through the medium of an interview with the Washington correspondent of the New York World has the effect of putting the President again in touch with the country, and it may well be taken to mean that the period of seclusion which untoward conditions have forced upon the Chief Executive is the manifest detriment of himself and his Administration is now largely a thing of the past. At all events, the interview gives an assurance that will be generally gratifying throughout the country in making clear that the President is actively and earnestly carrying on the business of his great office, and that, in spite of difficulties that are now happily diminishing, he is alert and competent in his observance of and concern with the development of national affairs.

There are those who profess to see in this interview an intimation that Mr. Wilson is willing to become a candidate to succeed himself once more as President. These people would have it that there is a peculiar significance in the synchronism of this interview with the appearance of the McAdoo letter in which the former Secretary of the Treasury declines to allow himself to be considered as a candidate for the presidential nomination at San Francisco. Still, the McAdoo letter does not make certain that its writer will not be drafted as a candidate by the Democratic convention, and the President's interview certainly does not give any real warrant for accusing him of third-term aspirations. Taking the interview with all its attendant circumstances, the reasonable presumption would appear to be that Mr. Wilson has no notion of putting himself again before the voters. His interview gives no suggestion of personal ambition. What it does indicate, however, is that the President, now as ever, is very deeply concerned over the League of Nations. It is in the interests of the League, and not in the interest of any candidacy, that he has spoken at this time. And what he says is prompted, more than anything else, by his earnest wish to have the League of Nations question brought before the country in such a manner that the League can be and shall be popularly indorsed.

Interpreting his statements in this light, one finds in them the natural answer to his political opponents and their proceedings in the Chicago convention. With the Chicago convention concluded, the President seizes the opportunity to express his views as to its handling of the vital question of the hour before the Democrats undertake to deal with that question in the convention now assembling at San Francisco. And by this timely utterance he once more focuses general attention on what he believes to be the proper method of action in the matter. Pointing out what the Republicans at Chicago failed to do, he encourages the Democrats at San Francisco to make up for that failure. Thus the interview is well calculated to make and keep the League the dominant issue of the campaign.

There is the familiar Wilsonian ring to what the President says. "This thing," he declares, referring to the League, "lies too deep to permit of any political skulduggery, any attempt to sidestep or evade moral and humanitarian responsibilities much too solemn to treat so lightly or ignore." He believes the Democrats will appreciate the necessity and permanent value of "keeping the word that America has given to the rest of the world." He has confidence that they will make their League plank "a positive and definite expression of opinion" by the party, and he hopes that the party will "say just what it means on every issue," without resorting either to ambiguity or evasions. All this follows only naturally the President's conviction that the Republican declaration on the League of Nations question was "vague and ambiguous," a "thinly veiled rejection of the principle of the League of Nations" which "will not fool anyone." He points out that the objections of Senator Lodge and Senator Johnson, as expressed at the Chicago convention, differed only in degree. Both, he says, are really opposed to the League in any form. He answers the jibes of the Republican convention speakers, intimating his personal responsibility for the League idea, by declaring that it was advocated years before by President McKinley, by Senator Burton, and even by Senator Lodge, all Republican leaders. And he stamps the Republican effort to prevent the popular indorsement of the League as "wholly political in intent and purpose."

Thus the President, as Democratic leader, helps to clear the atmosphere for the deliberations of his party supporters. Incidentally he clears up that little matter of Mr. Root's trip to Europe, which was reported to have a direct connection with the establishment of a World Court under the League of Nations, by declaring that he had no definite idea as to Mr. Root's status, or as to who invited Mr. Root to give his assistance. If Mr. Root had been designated officially to represent the United States in the setting up of a World Court under the League of Nations, presumably the President would know something definitely of the appointment. When the Democratic platform framers get down to their work in San Francisco, some time next week, they will be grateful to President Wilson for having spoken these things. They will be likely to keep a copy of his interview within easy reach, and they will probably refer to it frequently. They can find in it their cue to the approved line of opposition to the Republicans not only on the League of Nations question, but also on the question of the efficiency of the Democratic Administration. What to say in respect to the repeal of the Lever Food Control Act, about abuses under the Espionage Act, on the score of protraction of war conditions unnecessarily, or in regard to the progres-

sive movement in American politics, all are there in the interview, if the platform makers will take the trouble to read.

The President has scrupulously refrained from talking about candidates, but his interview is almost as good as a keynote speech for outlining what may be expected in the Democratic platform. It is his answer to Senator Lodge at Chicago.

The Aland Islands

THE Aland Islands question is one of those issues which occasion much more difficulty than the interests actually at stake, on either side, would seem to render possible. Strategically, of course, the Aland Islands, stretching as they do almost across the Baltic, at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, are important, and, certainly, from this point of view, more important to Finland than to Sweden, as they practically command the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. The strategic question, however, could readily be settled on a basis to which Sweden is quite willing to agree, namely, that the islands should be neutralized, and, this question once disposed of, there would seem to be no obstacle in the way of deciding the future of the islands strictly in accordance with the wishes of the Alandese themselves.

It is just here, however, at any rate from a Finnish standpoint, that the crux of the question lies. It is a matter of historical fact, of course, that the Aland Islands, before their cession to Russia in 1809, belonged to Sweden; but then so did the whole of Finland, and whilst the islanders are undoubtedly Swedes, or of Swedish descent, so are great numbers of the Finns themselves. Indeed, the Swedish element in Finland, or the West Nylandese, as they are called, constitute a well-recognized Finnish national unit and have often been noted for their loyalty and attachment to Finland. Still, it might be thought that, whatever the nationality claimed for the Alandese, this should not prevent them deciding their own future now.

Sweden, therefore, is all for a plebiscite, and has expressed herself as being perfectly willing to abide by the result. But the Finn is strongly inclined to question the fairness of any such means of settlement, in the existing circumstances. And indeed there can be no doubt of the fact that, for a considerable time past, Sweden has been very vigorously preparing the ground in the Aland Islands for such a plebiscite. The Alandese had a difficult time, during the war, when, contrary to international agreement, the islands were fortified by Russia to forestall the possibility of their being seized and fortified by Germany, and the Swedish propagandist has found little difficulty in persuading the Alandese fisherman and peasants that their only hope of peace and security for the future lies in a definite return to the Swedish fold. Sweden has no doubt whatever as to the result of a plebiscite.

Finland, however, is "the man in possession," as the islands are garrisoned by Finnish troops, and the whole question has been rendered suddenly acute by the action of the Finnish authorities in arresting two Aland delegates who recently visited Stockholm to lay before the King and the ministers of Sweden and the representatives of the allied powers in that country the desires of the islanders for reunion with Sweden. The Prime Minister of Finland, in a statement on the matter, declares that the arrests were necessary for the protection of Finnish territory, as one of the delegates had publicly declared his intention of summoning the Aland National Assembly to decide the political future of the islands, so as to confront Finland, preoccupied as she is with difficulties in east Karelia, with an accomplished fact. But, meanwhile, the Swedish Government has addressed a note to the allied and associated powers proposing that if the Supreme Council cannot, at the present time, deal with the Aland Island question, the issue might well be made a subject for an exchange of views. There, for the present, the matter rests.

Why Canada Enters Diplomacy

THE announcement made, a short time ago, by the British Embassy in Washington to the effect that, as the result of recent discussions, an arrangement had been concluded between the British and Canadian governments to provide for a more complete representation of Canadian interests at Washington than has hitherto existed, has aroused, as might be expected, a good deal of interested speculation. Whilst it is recognized as being in itself a step of first importance, there is a disposition, in some quarters, to regard it as only a prelude to more extended developments. Will the other dominions follow the Canadian lead, and provide for special representation at Washington? And is there any likelihood of the practice being extended to other countries besides the United States? Such questions are inevitable, and, whilst it is impossible to say what the future may ultimately bring forth in this respect, it may perhaps be confidently asserted that, for the present, there will be no attempt to develop the idea beyond its present range.

The fact of the matter is that the appointment of a Canadian Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington is overwhelmingly a business question. By that is meant, not that the Canadian Minister will be concerned entirely with matters of trade, but that the enormous number of interests which the two countries have in common render it a matter of sound business policy that the Minister in charge of Canadian affairs in Washington should have a very intimate and first-hand acquaintance with those affairs. Thus, although it is generally known that the greater part of Canadian trade is with the United States, it may not be so generally known that Canada, in spite of her comparatively small population, is the United States' second largest customer. Moreover, not only is this the case, but the United States has actually a larger trade with Canada than with all the republics of Central and South America put together; and each one of these republics is represented separately at Washington.

Then, of course, the appointment of a Canadian Minister at Washington is designed to serve a double purpose. Not only will he relieve the British Ambassador of the care of purely Canadian affairs, and in this way lighten the tremendous load which lies on the British Embassy, but he will take charge of the embassy in the absence of the British Ambassador, thus forging another link between not only the Dominion of Canada, but all the dominions and the mother country. Whilst serving in this dual capacity, the duties of the Canadian Minister will be quite clear. As Sir George Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, explained in a recent debate in the Canadian House, in so far as the Canadian Minister is plenipotentiary for Canada, and acting for Canada, he will take his instructions from the Canadian Government alone. In so far as he is acting as Ambassador for the British Government, in the absence of the regular Ambassador, he will take his instructions from the British Government, and will be responsible to that government for the way in which he carries them out.

The appointment of a Canadian Minister in Washington is, indeed, a development that runs true to type, as far as the working out of the great plan of the Constitution of the British Commonwealth is concerned. It is the outcome of no rigid requirement of tradition or custom, but results, naturally, from the logic of events.

Trucks and Transportation

IT SEEMS that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the railroads of the United States to handle efficiently the freight offered them by shippers. Lack of sufficient cars always has been the complaint whenever business generally has been good. The inadequacy of proper transportation facilities has served to retard and restrain all branches of industry. But lack of freight cars is only one of the apparent difficulties. Congestion at the terminals seems to be the most serious feature of the situation today. If terminal facilities were such as to permit the speedy loading and unloading of cargoes there is no doubt that so many cars would not be required as at the present time in transporting freight. It is estimated that the average distance a freight car moves daily is only six miles. This is because of the unwieldy manner in which freight is handled at the terminals.

An authority estimates that if the railroad companies were to have all the cars they need to handle the traffic properly they would employ about 250,000 more than they have at present. There is little prospect that this number of cars can be obtained this year, even granting that the companies procure the necessary credit with which to purchase them. The number on order with the car manufacturing companies on June 1 is said to have been only 43,000, which is below one-half of the number needed to replace those that are scrapped each year.

When the recent railroad strike occurred, so desperate were shippers and business men generally to ship and receive goods that automobile trucks were pressed into service by the hundreds, and they served to good purpose. They not only relieved a very serious freight situation, but showed that their use could be of very great advantage in permanently solving the problem of congested terminals and in short-haul traffic. They should not necessarily take business away from the railroads, but rather permit the railroads to handle their business more expeditiously and get greater service out of their own equipment. In fact, the business of the railway lines and the general business of the United States have shown such an expansion, during the last few years, that there is no doubt the railroads will always have all the business they can handle, and the motor truck will become a necessary adjunct. In fact, whether the trucks are welcomed by the railroad companies or not, it is apparent that they have permanently entered the world's industrial activities, and will become increasingly important with the growth of industry. The estimated truck production in the United States this year is 400,000. This compares with 305,000 last year, and only 90,000 in 1916. When it is realized that in 1910 only 6000 trucks were built, it is apparent how enormous has been the growth during the last decade, and how great it is likely to be during the next ten years.

The College Commencement

THOROUGHLY to appreciate the American college commencement as a national custom, a person should observe it at one of the smaller institutions. In a large university, the whole ceremony is accomplished, nowadays, with almost military precision. A trained corps of marshals keep the alphabetically arranged graduates moving up to the platform rapidly, and yet with an accuracy that brings each one to the stack of alphabetically arranged diplomas at the exact moment when his own is deftly lifted from the top for delivery. There has to be a sustained craning of necks, on the part of the parents, even to get a glimpse of son or daughter actually receiving the diploma while his or her name is sentimentally pronounced. Indeed, in some places, the names are no longer read; but the audience is referred in a businesslike way to the list on the printed program. A great spectacle like this lacks the intimate touch that only the small college can give; and then, too, some of the great universities which have adopted the quarterly system, and have the regular commencements four times a year, have lost something of the glamour of the occasion because of its frequency.

In the small college, however, it is different. Here everybody has to be pressed into service to make a real academic procession. It is an absolute rule that every one from the president to the stenographers and the janitor, must turn out in cap and gown, and no senior need think for a moment that he can slip away after examinations and have his diploma mailed to him. No, indeed, he has to be there in the line "to show the folks, who have come from all over the state, what a big college this is getting to be." It is a great day for the small college, a real opportunity for it to prove its worth in the eyes of the en-

tire community. So, where there are, say, only twenty graduates, not only are the names read very deliberately, but often each graduate is escorted to the platform alone by the professor under whom he has worked out his thesis, and there is for each a separate repetition of the carefully worded formula which makes it unmistakable that the diploma is hereby actually granted. In the small place, what a good time everybody does seem to get out of it all! The president's face beams as he shakes the hand of each young person, and sometimes he indulges in a friendly pleasantry. Perhaps the downtown stores have closed for the two or three hours of the ceremony, so that the whole population has been able to turn out to enjoy these very pleasantries.

The hoods, of course, are what give the real color to the scene. Where the faculty is small, and possibly only a few of the professors have those higher degrees which entitle them to wear the more gorgeous neckpieces, everybody wears some sort of hood, if he can find any excuse whatever for it. In many of the larger universities, the hoods for the master's degree are very little used; but in the smaller colleges they appear in full flower. Indeed, some small colleges are inclined to the hood for the bachelor's degree. Without these bits of color, it would all be a very black and solemn occasion. With the hoods to impress the audience, it is plain to even the farmer or the shopkeeper that these young people are really getting an education that justifies the expense. The American educational system, reaching its climax in the college, has rightly been the pride of the general public. So surely the general public, whether in the older communities of the east or the newer communities on the western plains or the desert, is entitled to enjoy all that there is to these commencement customs, with their minor attempts at pageantry.

Editorial Notes

IT CERTAINLY would seem to be about time that Moscow realized the futility of attempting to capture British Labor for Bolshevism. Even when British Labor sends delegates over to Russia to inquire into conditions, and the delegation returns insistent on the necessity of raising the blockade completely, and opening up trade at once with Russia, British Labor, in the person of Mr. Tom Shaw, one of the delegates, whilst agreeing, reiterates, "I do not like Bolshevism." Mr. Tom Shaw has no patience with the tremendous measures of Mr. Lenin. To the Bolshevik leader's insistence to the delegation that the only way to find out whether the British Government was really assisting the Poles or not was to "overthrow the British Government by revolution," Mr. Shaw replies, with very Anglo-Saxon sanity, "Preposterous!"

EVERY one has his or her pet word, phrase, or quotation. It creeps out at most unexpected times and in most unexpected places. Often it stamps the author of an unsigned article or essay, and peppers the speech or letter of the most unsuspecting individual. Sam Weller was partial to "circumscribed," and the elder Mr. Weller to "circumvented," and the struggle between the two over which word should go into Sam's tender letter makes an interesting chapter in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers." But, to come down to the present day, one need but turn the pages of a recent number of Punch to see how strong is the attachment between that humorous publication and the heading "Commercial Candour."

ONE may be a golfer and yet be President of the United States. In fact, it might almost be said that one must be a golfer to become President. Mr. Taft, former President, is a golfer, President Wilson is a devotee of the game, and the Republican nominee, Warren G. Harding, was off to the Chevy Chase golf course on the afternoon of the day he arrived in the capital, following his nomination for the presidency. British statesmen, as well as American leaders, respond to the lure of the links, and one is easily led to the conclusion that the "royal and ancient" pastime affords the most satisfactory means of relaxation.

THE economic factor is indeed a powerful one in the spread of prohibition—much to the discomfort, no doubt, of the friends of liquor who have been trying to convince the people that the anti-drink campaigns have been engineered entirely by a tall man wearing a black suit and a sanctimonious expression. The president of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union, just returned from Europe, puts the case very emphatically thus: "The thinking men of Europe already have perceived the results of prohibition in the United States, and they realize that a drunken Europe can never compete successfully against a sober America."

THE intention of the organized doctors of California to oppose legislative candidates who are unfriendly to plans for state medicine is interesting, though not alarming, to those who believe that the people individually should be free to choose their own kinds of treatment. Candidates who seem very positive on the subject before election often have plenty of opportunity afterwards to see what all this medical propaganda means. Even the doctors, moreover, especially the really reputable ones, prove open to conviction whenever they look at all beyond the one groove of their training.

IT WOULD be interesting to know what the blacksmith, Mr. Harry Thompson of Chertsey, in Surrey, thought of the circus men who were so surprised at his tackling some difficult mules which required his attention that they suggested he should venture into the cage of their "untamable lioness." Mr. Thompson replied that he would not mind doing it, and what is more, did it; and remained for four minutes in the cage, patting the untamable, while a large crowd of people looked on. Not having any fear himself, Mr. Thompson's opinion of the behavior of others would be worth hearing.

THE SUNDAY TIMES of London impolitely informs its readers that Ireland was called Hibernia by the ancients, a word derived from the Phœnician, meaning, approximately, "the limit."